

The MARCH
of the
NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Debt Progress Satisfies U. S.
Britain Drafts Note Reply
France Feels Disappointment
Hindenburg and Hitler Part
Lord and Lady Astor Abroad
That Georgia Thanksgiving!

THE Hoover-Roosevelt conference is seen at Washington as having produced a national policy on war debts. The later statements of President and President-Elect are each seen as holding open the door to ultimate revision, as well as easing of the Dec. 15 payments. President Hoover suggests deposit of the current sums in foreign currencies, which is regarded as a large concession. The storm of protest which rolls back from abroad was not unexpected. President Hoover would refer future debt negotiations to Congress; President-Elect Roosevelt would keep them in his own hands, which would mean Congress could do nothing prior to his taking office March 4. Washington leaders of both parties are satisfied with progress being made. They believe a difficult world corner is being safely turned.

Britain's Cabinet works on a reply to the American note declining to postpone the Dec. 15 payment. President Hoover's statement points out that no facts had been presented to justify a postponement, and the Cabinet will now attempt to set up such facts. London is considering the effect of payment of the large Dec. 15 sum upon world trade. The pound would depreciate, but Sir Robert Horne says this would not give him concern. Sir Walter Layton points out what he sees as Europe's next move—to find an easier debt settlement that would be in America's interest as well as its own.

France is keenly disappointed at America's refusal to grant a moratorium on the Dec. 15 payments and will make a reply. Le Temps declares gloomily that if there is no acceptable debt settlement, monetary reduction, there will be an end of the Lausanne reparations accord with return to the Young plan, a failure of the Disarmament Conference, and a collapse of the projected world economic conference. Nearly all the Paris papers say there can be no Dec. 15 payment unless the Chamber of Deputies votes it, and that no deputy will thus consent. Against the threat of default is a historical tradition—France never fails to pay its debts.

Germany struggles along in the endeavor to find the personnel for its new Government. President von Hindenburg offers the Chancellorship to Adolf Hitler under definite, restrictive conditions; Hitler declines, after much interchange of letters, with a counter proposal. von Hindenburg will not accept. Herr Hitler's followers expect him to come to power as a dictator able to institute the sweeping reforms the National Socialists have promised. What he is offered calls for cooperation and limitation. He had expected to limit command from the bridge—So he cannot agree to pull an ear along with others.

Lord and Lady Astor come abroad. Born in America and now distinguished as leading citizens of Britain, this pair of workers in the politics of the world form a helpful link across the Atlantic. In the House of Commons and the House of Lords they have been for years interpreting American ideas and ideals, when occasion arose, to the British people. They return to the old home, informally but none the less surely, to help the American people understand British aims and ways. Two nations that wish to be ever better neighbors are grateful to Lord and Lady Astor. To them has fallen the often difficult but priceless task of promoting human understanding.

Geneva believes Germany is on its way back into the Disarmament Conference. Tentative arrangements are made for a discussion next week to be participated in by von Neurath of Germany, Simon of Britain, Paul-Boncour of France, Aloisi of Italy and Davis of the United States. The basis for it grows out of Sir John Simon's speech urging acknowledgment of Germany's right to arms equality. Although informal, this meeting is strikingly like the five-power advance parley Britain has steadily advocated. The great powers will doubtless adjust their differences before the lesser powers sit with them at the table.

America's merriest Thanksgiving feast is held at Warm Springs, Ga. President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt presides. The 70 guests, in age from 3 to 50, are in wheel chairs. They are sufferers from infantile paralysis in an institution established by Governor Roosevelt after he himself, in the quiet Georgia retreat, fought a winning fight against that malady. The host leans over his young guests to deal them waffles and drumsticks. They stare in wonder at the man who, stricken as they are, throw off disease to become so great. Eyes grow round, waxes wearish in unfamiliar smiles—Seasoned with the glory of new hope, did ever wish-borne or drumstick taste quite so thankful as these?

Canada Leading
In Wheat ExportsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
Ottawa, Nov. 25

CANADA'S export of wheat and flour since Aug. 1, the commencement of the present crop year, is said to have exceeded total clearances from all other exporting countries combined. Up to Nov. 21, world shipments of wheat and flour are reported as amounting to 175,000,000 bushels. During approximately the same period export clearances of Canadian wheat amounted to about 85,000,000 bushels and in addition about 7,000,000 bushels were exported in the form of flour, making total clearances of 92,000,000 bushels, or 53 per cent of what is reported as the total world movement.

Jobless Men
Find Comfort
In WildernessRise From Cave in Ozarks
to Lush Fields and
Cozy Cabins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark.—Thirty jobless men from Tulsa, Okla., took up their residence last November in a cave 20 miles from the railroad in the Ozark hill country wilderness of Madison County, Arkansas. They were determined to "beat the depression." Unwilling to face the prospect of accepting charity for themselves and their families in the city throughout the winter, they formed the Ozark Mountains Colony, Inc., and secured an option on 8000 acres of untamed land in the hills. One man among them had 30 cents.

Today the members of the Ozark Mountains Colony, Inc., are the owners of a thriving community of 31 houses, a commissary, a municipal hall, a municipal storehouse, a sanitary shower and a church. They have cleared 60 acres of mountain land and in the last six months have taken \$1300 worth of food from the soil. Their storehouse is bulging with 1500 cans of beans and 5000 cans of tomatoes, the work of the women in the colony. Everyone in the colony has a job, and everyone shares in the results of the labor of all.

During the first three of four months their food consisted of cornmeal, sorghum, flour and potatoes, the American Red Cross furnishing the flour and sorghum. When spring came with its demand that the soil they had cleared during the winter be tilled, they were faced with new problems. They had no machinery and nothing to plant.

"We had discovered, though," says John McBride, secretary of the colony, "that people throw a lot of good things away. On our little Sunday afternoon walks along the highway we found odds and ends of iron and scraps from automobiles and farm implements."

In time the colonists discovered they had collected enough material to build a smith's shop. They erected a forge. The fan was made of the cut from the lids of old lard cans. It was operated with an automobile crank. An empty oil drum held the blast.

They made a plow, and a harrow, the latter with hickory pegs cut by hand. They broke 55 acres of virgin soil. The Red Cross provided corn and other seeds. Twenty acres were sowed with corn, the remaining 35 with tomatoes, potatoes, okra, squash, cucumbers, radishes, lettuce, watermelons, cantaloupes, and sugar cane.

During the spring months the 19 children in the colony spent their after school hours and Saturdays in gathering blackberries and huckleberries of the hills provide in abundance. These were made into jellies and preserves by the mothers. Later the youngsters gathered nuts and are looking forward to the good

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Canadian Rail
Policy Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—"We have reached a pass where we must do a right-about face or we will bring on a condition of chaos in which the railwaymen will suffer first and most," declared Mr. Arthur Meighen, in reply to delegates of the Railway Brotherhoods and Trades and Labor Congress, who appeared yesterday before the Senate committee dealing with legislation based on the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation. The delegation, headed by Mr. William L. Best, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and Mr. Robert J. Talbot, president of the Federated Railway Trades of Canada, presented a brief in which it was urged that nothing be done to throw more men out of work and that compensation be provided where employees suffer property loss due to changes.

"We are dealing with a situation," said Senator Meighen, "that is at once the most emergent, tremendous, imperative and preemptory that has ever faced Parliament. No member of this committee wants to overlook the human element, but we are up against the question. What are we going to do? We cannot go on as we have been doing and an appeal to the Government to do it must be answered with a thunderous 'No.' If this country is going to stand up,

VON HINDENBURG
NAMES CENTRIST
AS NEGOTIATORKass Attempts to Obtain
Reichstag Majority for
Government

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—New negotiations to solve the German cabinet crisis, the long-drawn-out decision in circumstances which may lead to another "cabinet of personalities" resting on presidential rather than Reichstag confidence. Yesterday for the second time in a little more than three months, President von Hindenburg said "no" to Herr Adolf Hitler's demand for virtually complete power in Germany.

The President's action concluded a week of negotiations with the Fascists since the von Papen Cabinet resigned and the extensive exchange of letters occurred between the President's residence and Herr Hitler's headquarters. The published texts of these letters show that they closely follow the previous reports of their contents. But they also disclose that Herr Hitler in one instance warned President von Hindenburg "against experiments which would lead to naked violence."

An official statement of the President in the correspondence emphasized that he was not demanding party dictatorship. He did not demand leadership of a presidential cabinet outright, but offered "new proposals" of similar type.

An official statement of the President's position declares President von Hindenburg declined to grant the Fascist leader's request for full authorization. The government statement says that the President's refusal taken to the Reichstag would have been tantamount to a declaration of emergency, which would have placed the President in a position to take such action as he deemed necessary to maintain order and security.

Dr. Ludwig Kass of the Roman Catholic Center, after discussions with the President yesterday, began today to interview party leaders. He also expects to talk with Herr Hitler this afternoon, after which he will report to the President. Dr. Kass has not been asked to form a cabinet, but to undertake the direct discussions with party heads. It is significant that Herr Hitler dealt with party leaders only through Fascist chiefs. President Hindenburg apparently wants Dr. Kass, who is an experienced negotiator, to talk directly with party leaders to explore every possibility of forming a parliamentary majority, which would place the Government from facing a hostile Reichstag, which it would be forced to dissolve.

Scrip Payment
Of Teachers Found
Bar to Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 25.—Immediate action must be taken to end the widespread practice of paying teachers in warrants or scrip if Texas is to go forward educationally, Mr. J. A. Hill president of the Texas State Teachers' Association, said at the opening of the association's fifty-fourth annual convention in session here. Some 7000 attending the meeting gave hearty approval to his declaration that it is unfair to pay salaries in scrip which must be cashed at a discount.

"Under strict interpretation of the law, school boards cannot pay interest on warrants or scrip they give teachers, so the teachers with handfuls of scrip must discount them heavily, sometimes more than 20 percent, before they can receive their pay," Mr. Hill said. He expressed hope that the next Legislature would pass a law permitting school districts to issue interest-bearing warrants to eliminate heavy discounting.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Instruction on Liquor
Effects Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 25.—Extension of the public school curriculum of Texas to include instruction on the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics on the human system was recommended by the Texas Parent-Teacher Association in a resolution adopted at the close of its recent convention here. It also urged the formation of a committee to study the effects of alcohol and narcotics.

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1932
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Financial News—Pages 6 and 9
News of Sports—Page 10
Features
Events Tonight
Radio Programs—Page 11
Household Arts—Crafts—Cuisine—Page 12
The Home Forum
[With French Translation]
Daily Features—Page 13
Editorials—Page 14
THINGS PRESENT
Considering what is spread advertising methods have done to the cigarette habit, heads of families who entertain a host of guests might wonder the first half of Mr. Abbott's "watching the World Go By."

Japan's Tactics Again Delay
League Manchurian ParleyCouncil Postpones Decision on Sending Lytton Report
to Assembly Following Appeal From Matsuoka
for Time to Get Instructions From Tokyo

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—Fighting to slow up the program, but it is still hoped that the Assembly can finish with the question before Christmas. The Japanese spokesman opened the Council's consideration of the Sino-Japanese dispute at this afternoon's meeting by repeating the objections he had raised to further activities by the Lytton board. He maintained that the commission's work was finished when it filed its report, and that it had no competence to comment on the discussions in the Council since the report was presented.

Mr. Matsuoka maintained that there would be great waste of time if members of the Council were permitted to ask Lord Lytton for further explanations of the board's report. Lord Lytton, upon being called to the Council table and asked by President de Valera if he had anything to add to his report, replied: "We don't wish to add anything to what we have said in our report. There is no indication that this reply was the result of Japan's recent campaign to keep the commission from being heard. Its members have not given any indication that they had anything more to say, and their report is considered here to be remarkably complete."

When Mr. de Valera inquired whether anyone wished to discuss the report, Dr. Eduard Benes, of Czechoslovakia, who yesterday, along with Senor Salvador de Madariaga, of Spain, had opposed the League Secretariat and a large majority of members of the Council had been to finish the Council's consideration of the Lytton document this week, called the Assembly's Committee of Nineteen for next Tuesday and have the Special Assembly begin its debates Dec. 5. Repeated Japanese objections have

TOKYO BUDGET
SHOWS STRAIN
OF MANCHU WARHeaviest Estimates in His-
tory Face Japanese
Nation

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet has finally approved the 1933-34 budget estimates totaling 2,339,325,728 yen (about \$470,250,000 at 21 cents to the yen). This is the biggest budget in history, exceeding the 1932-33 working budget by nearly 300,000,000 yen. The estimates include 1,257,394,788 yen ordinary accounts and 881,969,540 yen special accounts. It is estimated that the ordinary revenue includes 1,288,311,136 yen, ordinary, and the special revenue 951,014,592 yen.

Of the special revenue 896,403,257 yen is derived from bond issues and 54,611,335 yen from general items. The army's share of the budget totals 447,863,232 yen, the navy's 372,606,338 yen. Parliament is believed certain to adopt the budget today. The measure recently of January after the holidays. The Cabinet's approval followed long negotiations in which Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister, succeeded in considerably reducing the army's and navy's first demands.

The budget is to include, as "Manchurian incident bonds," totaling 186,312,352 yen, indicates the financial strain which the Manchurian situation is placing on the taxpayers.

Nanking Reports
Manchu Massacre

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25 (P)—Japanese troops were accused in a Chinese Foreign Office Communiqué of the massacre recently of 2700 Chinese villagers in Northern Manchuria.

It was charged that a Japanese detachment ordered the inhabitants of the villages of Pingdingshan, Chien Chinpe and Lutekou, near Fushun, to assemble outside Pingtung San. The mass killing followed, the troops using machine guns, the Communiqué said, adding that Japanese nationals were given the land the villagers had owned.

The announcement said the villagers were assembled with the explanation that they were suspected of harboring and cooperating with volunteer Chinese troops and said the Japanese promised a reward if the suspects were found innocent, then sent troops into the towns to investigate.

SOVIET POSTERS
HELD BY CUSTOMS

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (P)—The American Civil Liberties Union announced Nov. 23 that the customs bureau of the Treasury Department has released all but three of a collection of Russian posters shipped to Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, the financier, by his son, Mr. Corliss Lamont, on Sept. 13. The posters were issued by the Soviet Government as reproductions of art classics in the Hermitage Museum, and were purchased by the younger Lamont on a recent visit to that country.

The Union, which protested the holding of the collection, said customs officials intercepted the lot because they "might be seditious," and had held them pending the translation of printed legends which they bore. The three posters not released were held on the grounds they violate the counterfeiting laws in that they portray American money, it was said.

BEER WORKERS
PLAN TO KEEP
OUT GANGSTERSUnion Says It Will Seek
Federal Aid to Stop Any
'Muscling In'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25 (P)—

The executive board of the United Brewery Workers, Union of America today announced plans to ask the Federal Government to help prevent any effort of the Chicago underworld to "muscle into" the brewing industry when and if beer is legalized. Mr. Joseph Obergefell, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Brewery Workers, said the board already had decided to expel any member discovered to be associated with racketeers, and that Congress would be asked to pass legislation permitting only "persons of good character and reputation" to keep permits to operate breweries.

The board, he said, is in session here formulating its plans to take effect should Congress act on plans to permit manufacture and sale of beer. At the same time, Mr. Edward Flore of Buffalo, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers International Union, told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that his organization was prepared to resist any attempt of racketeers to seize control.

"We have canceled a few memberships," he said, "because of racketeering, but they are so few as to be of no importance." He asserted his organization, having a membership of some 300 bar-tenders in Chicago now, is organizing in Chicago, but not with the aid of gangs.

"We will surrender our A. F. of L. charter," he said, "if we have to organize in Chicago with gangs." "Our union," Obergefell said, "has understood for some time that Chicago's gang and had plans to get its clutches on the industry. One of the most important questions now before our executive board meeting here is this very issue, and we are now wrestling with the problem."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Stamping Out Blaze in East

ON Sept. 21, 1931, following a Japanese attack on Mukden, China appealed to the League of Nations. The Council of the League met, and Japan agreed to withdraw its troops from Manchuria in accordance with needs of safety.

The bombardment of Chinchow, Oct. 13, brought a new Chinese appeal. The Council met and was attended by Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert of America. A resolution insisting on withdrawal was passed, Japan voting No. Not being unanimous, it had no legal effect.

Heavy fighting on the Nonni River brought another Chinese appeal to the League, Nov. 4. The Council met in Paris, with Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes in close touch. On Japan's proposal, it was decided to send a Commission of Inquiry (Lytton) to Manchuria. The Secretary did this by forming a committee of inquiry of delegates from neutral members of the Council who were in Shanghai at the time. Shortly after (on Feb. 16), twelve neutral members of the Council announced their adherence to the American policy of non-recognition.

On Feb. 13 China took matters a step further by referring the dispute to the Assembly, using Article 15 of the Covenant. The Assembly met on March 11 constituted the Committee of Nineteen to handle all questions relating to the Manchurian dispute. Through the efforts of this committee and neutral diplomats at Shanghai, Japanese and Chinese signed an armistice at that port, May 5. Meanwhile, the Lytton Commission, having begun work in Tokyo, Feb. 29, had sent a preliminary report to Geneva, April 30. Its final report following on Sept. 22. Before the final report arrived, however, Japan had officially recognized Manchukuo, Sept. 18.

On Nov. 21 the League Council met and heard China accept and Japan reject the Lytton report.

ECONOMIC PLAN
NEEDS CHANGES,
LADY ASTOR SAYSOpportunities for Improv-
ing Capitalistic System
Are Pointed Out

Someone in Boston said mistakenly yesterday that Viscountess Astor said there was going to be a revolt in the United States if anyone reduced wages any more. And she came running down stone steps to the drawing room at 11 Exeter Street today to say she hadn't said that, since no one could positively say such a thing, least of all a visiting member of the British Parliament.

She is the same Lady Astor who was in Boston four or five years ago. Slender, hardly a gray thread in her gold hair; her eyes fine blue and direct. A pinwheel of ceaseless energy, with quantities of things to do, and not nearly enough hours in the day in which to do them.

"Tell my maid not to throw away yesterday's newspapers, 'cause I'll read 'em on the train tonight. Mind you tell her," she shouts up the stairs of the house which had taken on a thorough-going Astor-esque air, though she had only been in it a day and a half.

Telephone jingled. "People ran over the stairs, the telephone jingled. A Sergeant Day? 'Day? Knew me in the war? Oh! Of course, Ah, tell him I'm so sorry. No, let me speak to him."

"How're you, Sergeant? Tell me, how you gettin' on? Oh, I'd love to see you, but time, how'll we find it? Could you? Where are you? Oh, that's far! Well, come in here at quarter to six. I would love to see you. All right, come along, that'll be grand."

The door bells rang all at once, maids flew on errands, Bernadotte lilies poured in rose glass on the piano, and the very crimson hangings that draw across the front door at night rustled with all the good-humored turmoil.

"Now what I said was this. I belong to the Capitalist class. I believe in the Capitalist system. Not because I belong to it. Because it is best for the kind of people we are. I know about Communism. It won't work for us. Not yet; human nature isn't ready. I know about Socialism. That won't work for us either. Not yet."

"So I say the thing we have to do is to make the changes in the capitalistic system that will make it work. We can't do all in a minute. But we can't do anything if we sit still."

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Chicago Advised
To Shut Schools
To Cut Expenses

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Whether Chicago shall close its schools for a period of weeks in order to reduce expenses further and so regain its credit is a question being asked here by students of public affairs. The proposal is a drastic one and is opposed by some, but others see it as a means of bringing the public face to face with the actual situation.

Dr. Charles H. Judd, University of Chicago, is among those who favor such a move. The civic awakening that might follow should help bring the problem nearer solution, Dr. Judd asserts.

Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University advised an additional \$15,000,000 budget cut as an expedient to carry the schools through a period of reduced income, and then, rather than further cuts, closing of the schools for a period each year equal to the amount necessary to meet the deficit.

To bring about a permanent solution of the school finance problem, Dr. Strayer urged a cooperative study on the part of laymen educators and tax experts, to revise the tax system, which he held basically responsible for much of the trouble. Parent-Teacher associations in the city are organizing study groups along these lines.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Washington Feels
Sure Europe Will
Accept Debt EdictBelieves First Wave of Disappointment
Will Be Succeeded by Sincere
Effort to Meet ObligationsRealizes Hoover and Roosevelt
Are in Agreement on EssentialsLondon, Seeing Door Still Open, to Write New Note,
Enlarging on Details—Paris Hints at Impasse
but Thought Sure to Follow British Lead

Irrespective of the turmoil that the statement of President Hoover deciding that the Dec. 15 payment on foreign debts must be met, has caused, it is thought in Washington that the way is open for harmonious settlement.

London accepts the situation gracefully, the friendly tenor of the American note striking a responsive chord. The way, British thinks, is still open to negotiation, and the Cabinet, which is expected to meet Monday, will draft a new note to the American Government enlarging on reasons which are believed to justify the British request for postponement. Paris is reported not so ready to accept the situation. Apart from a general denunciation by the press, the French say that no payment can be made without the acceptance of the Chamber of Deputies, and that no Deputy would think of voting in the affirmative. Notwithstanding this seeming impasse, it is admitted that France will pretty generally follow Britain's path.

There is some criticism of President-Elect Roosevelt's note on the debt situation, published after that of Mr. Hoover, wherein the chief point of difference is that where President Hoover proposes putting negotiations and settlements in the hands of Congress, Mr. Roosevelt reverts to the Wilsonian policy of holding foreign relations affairs firmly in the hands of the Executive.

Roosevelt in South
Studies Criticisms
Of Debts Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 25.—As President-Elect Roosevelt settled down today in this comfortable southern resort, his staff elaborated a justification of his position on war debts to meet already aroused criticisms. In a statement issued shortly after leaving Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Roosevelt rejected President Hoover's proposal for reestablishment of a debt commission, a step which would require Congressional action and which could not be accomplished at the short session of Congress in the face of a hostile Democratic majority in the House.

From Mr. Roosevelt himself has come only the suggestion that it would be out of place for him to attempt in any way to influence the judgment of the present Congress on the war debt question. Behind this obvious reason, however, Roosevelt advisers here say, lies the belief that it is desirable to keep the whole debt problem in a fluid state with the door left open for the time being to any eventualities.

These advisers hold that a debt commission implies an attempt to reach a permanent solution which would be undesirable from the European point of view.

War Debts Not on Agenda. From the American point of view, they also consider the "fluid" method of treatment through ordinary diplomatic channels more desirable since it would retain to this country the powerful bargaining power inherent in the war debts, and which they say may prove of enormous value to the United States at the world economic conference.

It is not to be understood, however, that the Roosevelt plan contemplates specific inclusion of war debts on the agenda of the world conference.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Professor Says
It's All Right To

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25 (P)—As far as some of the country's leading educators are concerned, a proposition looks just as well at the end of a sentence as anywhere else.

And, the little girls and boys, as well as their mammas and papas, may begin all the sentences they want to with "and" or "but" without upsetting the modern professor.

A strong attack was made today by Dr. C. A. Lloyd of Biltmore Junior College, Asheville, N. C., on what he described as delusions concerning good English. It was made in an address to the convention of the National Council of Teachers of Education.

The teachers continued informal discussion of a council survey in which such terms as "it is me," "who are you looking for?" "had rather" and "go slow" were approved as well established in "good colloquial usage."

BUENOS AIRES MAYOR CHOSEN

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 25 (P)—Dr. Mariano Vedaya Mitre, jurist, author and playwright, was appointed Mayor of Buenos Aires Nov. 21 to succeed Senor Romulo Nacion, former Ambassador to the United States, who resigned on Saturday. The new Mayor is widely known in South America as a translator of Shakespeare, Shaw and Wilde. Since Buenos Aires is a federal district, the Mayor is appointed by the President.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

REICH TO SHARE IN FIVE-POWER TALK ON ARMS

Formula Found on Issue
of Equality Satisfactory
to German Group

By Press Wire from Monitor Bureau
GENEVA, Nov. 25.—A five-power disarmament talk, with Germany participating for the first time since July, is being arranged to take place here next week, probably beginning Dec. 1.

These plans are conditional on political developments within the countries interested, notably Germany, but it is considered certain that Germany will be in a position to return here as spokesman of the German Government and with authority to engage in these discussions.

Thus the meeting between Baron von Neurath, Mr. Joseph Paul-Boncour of France, Sir John Simon of Britain, Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, members of the League Council, and Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief American disarmament delegate, although informal in character, will bear a striking resemblance to the five-power conference which the British Government has all along advocated.

It is understood that the German demand for recognition of its equality rights in armaments has been accepted on conditions which are acceptable to the Reich. The basis for this agreement has been found in Sir John Simon's recent declaration to the bureau of the Disarmament Conference, supplemented by conversations which Sir John and Mr. Davis have had this week with other interested parties. France still insists that this question be considered not alone, but in connection with the general problem of disarmament, but this is not an insuperable obstacle to the success of the negotiations.

If Germany's return to the conference can be obtained, the general commission of the conference will be summoned and its work concluded with the greatest expedition possible.

MOTORCAR OWNERS TO PAY HIGHER TAX

Motorcar owners will pay an excise tax of \$31.55 per \$1000 valuation by their cars in 1933 as compared with a rate this year of \$29.92, it was announced by Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, yesterday. This tax also applies to the property of all public service corporations.

The increase in local tax rates this year is chiefly responsible for the increase in the state tax rate.

ELY NAMES GROUP TO STUDY LAW CHANGE

Gov. Joseph B. Ely has announced the appointment of seven members to compose a committee to study the possibilities of changing state laws relative to the sale, manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquors. An appropriation of \$5000 from the contingent fund was

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The members are Bentley W. Warren, Boston attorney, Thomas R. Powell, professor of constitutional law at Harvard Law School, Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Boston Board of Assessors; Mrs. Elizabeth Moorfield Lovett, Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform; R. Minton Sedgwick, Democratic State Committee treasurer; Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory for Women and James T. Moriarty, president, Massachusetts Department, American Federation of Labor.

Yale Reports Loss of \$278,096

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—An operating loss of \$278,096 for the academic year 1931-1932 attributed to "the lower return from its investments" was reported in the annual financial report of Yale University just issued. The operating deficit was the first incurred by the university in 25 years.

To offset the decrease in revenue from its investments, the treasurer's report said, economies were made in the 1932-1933 budget "with the result that the budget of the university for the current year shows total savings of \$431,692 in Yale's estimated expenditures for 1932-33 as compared with the amount actually expended in 1931-1932."

Exclusive of contributions to the building funds, net additions to the university's permanent endowment totaled \$1,533,619 for the year 1931-32, bringing the total of Yale's endowment funds for all purposes to \$95,320,170 on June 30, 1932.

Santason Parade Seen by Thousands

Story-book figures popped out of their pages in Boston yesterday and seemed reality to delight thousands of children and parents as the annual Santason parade was held under the auspices of Jordan Marsh Company.

Clowns tumbled, ponies pranced and bands blared as the parade wended its way from the Charles River past the State House and down Tremont and Washington streets to the Jordan Marsh store. Balloons soared high over the heads of the paraders to herald the event of Santason's arrival. Some escaped from their hitching posts and soared away over the Custom House tower and out to sea. Officials of the parade sponsors said that it was the biggest welcome to Santason they had ever witnessed.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Poetry and the Time," by Elizabeth Bishop, by Mr. T. S. Eliot, Charles Eliot Norton poetry lecturer, New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, 10 o'clock.

Symphony Hall: Traveltalk, "India to Cambodia," by Mr. E. M. Newman, 8:15. Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Exhibition of canaries, until 10.

Theaters
Plymouth—"Whistling in the Dark," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Symphony Hall: Traveltalk, "India to Cambodia," by Mr. E. M. Newman, 8:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott centennial books and pictures, through Dec. 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardner, pianist, Fenway Court, 7:45.

Exeter Theater: Entertainment, magician and Mickey Mouse, benefit Associate Nursery School, 8:15.

Boston City Club: Showing of motion picture, "The Phantom President," auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "How We Travel," 3:15, meetings of Junior and Senior Bird Clubs, 9:30 and 10:30.

Quimby Park Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

New England Colleges and Secondary Schools Association: Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Statler, 1:30 to 3:30.

Twentieth Century Club of Boston: Luncheon discussion meeting, address, "Power—Survival Economic Law," by Mr. Ernest Henry Gruening, editor and author, 3 Joy Street, 1:30.

Alliance Française: Meeting and lecture, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7:30.

Pigeon Show, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

Horticultural Hall: Exhibition of canaries, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Theaters
Plymouth—"Whistling in the Dark," 8:15.

Tremont Temple—Tony Borg's Marionettes in "Sings the Sailor," at 10:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m.

Musicals
Jordan Hall—Guy Maier's "Musical Journeys," 11 a. m.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—MAT. FRI.
ALEXANDER MCKAIG presents
ERNEST TRUOX
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
Staged by FRANK CRAVEN
(Carpenter American Theatre Society)
Runs 6:30-12:30. Fri., Sat. 10:30-12:30. Plus Tax

NEW YORK CITY
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 14th and Ave.
100, at 11th St. Runs 1:30-10:30. Plus Tax

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Hands Upraised in Peace

Indians and when the Nanticoke and their guests went down to the evening to the pavilion by the shore and sat on benches placed before tables laden with roast goose, apple sauce, cranberry sauce and sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce and apple and pumpkin pies. It was agreed that this celebration was the best one yet.

Boston Art Notes

At the Copley Society, 206 Commonwealth Avenue, sculpture by Miss Martha Hood is being exhibited.

Miss Hood's work divides into two groups. The first group consists of busts and sketches. In the latter she exhibits such imaginative expansiveness as the less formal designs in sculpture permit. In the portraits and reliefs she reveals a conscientious application to shapes and measures, to construction, and a truth to fact.

The heads done fully in the round are well modeled. The youthful models appear cheerful, engaging, full of vivacity. The bust-reliefs are made with greater precision and with the sobriety which seems too often to characterize this more delicate of the sculptural mediums.

In sculpture the artist either builds up forms, or composes designs. To be truly efficient he must be able to manipulate materials to both these ends. Miss Hood succeeds in keeping each within its limits.

Rheta R. Thayer
At the Guild of Boston Artists, portraits in paint and crayon by Miss Rheta R. Thayer are on view.

Of paintings there are two groups, imaginative portraits and commissioned portraits of known persons. Miss Thayer handles the latter with conventional proprieties, showing off to their very (ostensibly) best her models. They wear fineries, sit in a poised manner and impress one with their importance. Quite humorously the artist depicts them in such a vein. Her technique is efficient, her colors are the stock shades, her lighting sudden. The imaginative portraits, bearing such titles as "The Bazaar and the Day Saint," combine realism and fancy in unimpaired union. Miss Thayer becomes dramatic, sentimental, allegorical in a manner that does not hold in paint, that may, forsooth, illustrate adequately some legend or literary allusion.

Her drawings are her most agreeable instrument of expression, for the construction is solid, adequate, consistent and free of that inexplicable veil of poetry that is drawn over the oils. D. A.

Chief White Horn Welcomed To Fête of Nanticoke Tribe

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Gliders Maker Receives Yankee Ingenuity Prize

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 25 (AP)—John R. Casler Jr. of Florence has received the Yankee Ingenuity scholarship at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The award was made for Casler's construction of a glider which was proved to be successful in test flights.

The scholarship is one of the richest open to American students in colleges, providing \$600 in the freshman year and an additional \$300 in the sophomore year if the recipient qualifies for a regular scholarship. It was established in 1928 by Dr. Henry J. Fuller of New York, a trustee of the college and son of the second president.

Two spectrographic plates, the first ever to have been made of Leonid meteors, and one direct photograph constitute the results so far of observations made by members of the staff and students of the Harvard Observatory on the nights of Nov. 14, 15, and 17.

Observation was carried on at the three Harvard stations near Boston, as well as at other university stations throughout the country. With the photographs obtained, the observatory hopes to be able to determine the conditions under which Leonid meteoric radiation is produced.

AUSTRALIA-BOSTON TRADE ROUTE URGED

The Boston Port Authority has cabled to the Overseas Ship Owners Representatives' Association at Sydney, Australia, urging favorable action on the application now before that group for a differential of 10 per cent on wool shipments in favor of water service to north Atlantic ports of the United States as against exchange.

Each Indian guest would be expected to speak for three minutes and no more, for the audience would be impatient for the ceremonies and these speeches must come in between the solo ceremonial given by Chief James Johnson and White Horn, the Nanticoke Woman's Dance and the Victory Dance.

The stacks of shocked corn in the neighboring fields reminded them what a good harvest they had had this fall, and so the Corn Ceremonial, which is an expression of thanks, must come after White Horn's speech. At the end of the Nanticoke Tribal Dance all would file out as they had entered.

So it happened as planned by these representatives of the Omaha, Cherokee, Nanticoke and Virginian

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British Taxi Drivers Form Flying Club

Special from Monitor Bureau
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TAXI drivers here have formed a Flying Club, with a view to qualifying its members as air pilots. Some of them were formerly Royal Air Force pilots, mechanics and engineers. It is these old hands who have persuaded their fellow cabbies to take to the air.

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B. U. LOANS \$1995 TO NEEDY STUDENTS

Of 100 requests for financial assistance in continuing their college studies, 29 students have received \$1995 in loans for 1932-33 from Boston University, Mr. T. Everett Fairchild, assistant to President Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President, reported yesterday.

The greatly increased number of students asking for financial aid this year, and the limited resources which the university has for taking care of them in the current financial crisis are responsible for a renewal of Mr. Fairchild's plea for the establishment of a \$100,000 revolving loan fund.

ARCHITECTURE PRIZE GIVEN TO HARVARD

Award of the medal which is given annually to universities of the American group of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement-Français, has been made to the Harvard School of Architecture. This is the second time Harvard has won this distinction the first award having been received in 1929.

This medal is awarded to that school which in a given year has shown the best record of accomplishment in the teaching of architecture along the lines followed by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. Not only are the actual designs of a given number of men taken into consideration, but the general record and standing of the school as well.

MEMPHIS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. WMC, 1000c-34m.

BEAUMONT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. CJB, 1100c-34m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. CJB, 1100c-34m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. KXN, 1090c-34m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifth Church of

MOTHER CHURCH HOLDS SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING

Testimonies There and in Branch Churches Tell of Blessings Received

Grateful testimony to the healing efficacy of Christian Science was expressed at the Thanksgiving Day services held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in branch churches throughout the world.

Only a few could speak of the blessings brought into their experience through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, during the 15 minutes devoted to testimonies, but the hymns afforded outlets for a general expression of deep-rooted joy founded on these teachings.

The opening hymn, No. 62, sounded the theme of the service in the lines:

From all that dwell below the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land, by every tongue.

Significant Tune Chosen

As the more than 4000 worshippers gathered beneath The Mother Church dome listened to the organ prelude the Largo from "New World Symphony" played by Mr. Claude Saunier, some of them gleaned the Thanksgiving significance of the tune which incorporates within its harmony a colonial hymn "See ye my Saviour" arranged by Dr. E. S. Lorenz. This hymn is one of those selected few purely American in origin and while it has no connection with the hymn written by Mrs. Eddy, the meter of the old song is said to fit perfectly the lines written by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Praise to God, gratitude for His limitless abundance, and joy in His ever presence were the three cardinal thoughts threaded through the service from the early scriptural readings to the final benediction, "Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever Amen."

Following the reading of President Hoover's Thanksgiving Day proclamation, Mr. Gordon V. Comer, First Reader, read passages from Psalms 100: 1, 2, 4; Isaiah 10: 1, 17-20; Phil. 4: 1. In these passages, the people are exhorted to "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord" and to "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise." And finally in Philippians they are told to "Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say, Rejoice."

Period of Silent Prayer

Then for a few moments, the great auditorium was silent while the congregation bowed their heads in prayer to the Giver of all good. This was followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as found in the Christian Science textbook.

The central theme of the service was apparent in the next hymn sung by the congregation, No. 342, which opens with "This is the day the Lord hath made" and closes appropriately with "Be glad, give thanks, rejoice." The regular Christian Science Quarterly lesson on Thanksgiving opened with the Golden Text from Psalms "I will praise the name of God with a song, and will magnify Him with thanksgiving." After the preliminary readings by the First Reader and the congregation, Mr. Comer and Miss Lucia C. Coulson, Second Reader, took up the main portion of the lesson which included readings from the Bible and correlative passages from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

Correlative Readings

The readings opened with words of praise to the Lord from I Chronicles in which he is recognized as the source of all riches and honor and "strength, unto all." The readings closed with the passage from Science and Health: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin and death! Jesus marked out to way, Citizens of the world, accept the glorious liberty of the children of God' and be free! This is your divine right."

For the solo, Mrs. Alexander sang "Our National Thanksgiving Hymn," a poem by the Discoverer and

ARTHUR BRISBANE

SAYS:—"When you see tens of thousands of modern, enlightened human beings absolutely devoted to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, their leader, and beyond all question made happy and contented by her teachings, you know there is a cause underlying that wonderful effect."

"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane," \$1.00—\$2.00 ON SALE AT READING ROOMS

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THE 'LITTLE WHITE HOUSE' IN GEORGIA

the light of the conditions and necessities peculiar to the case of each nation concerned.

I find myself in complete accord with four principles discussed in the conference between the President and myself yesterday and set forth in a statement which the President has issued today.

These are:

1—These debts were actual loans made under the distinct understanding and with the intention that they would be paid.

2—In dealing with the debts each government has been and is to be considered individually, and all dealings with each government are independent of dealings with any other debtor government. In no case should we deal with the debtor governments collectively.

3—Debt settlements made in each case take into consideration the capacity to pay of the individual debtor nations.

Reparations Not Involved

4—The indebtedness of the various European nations to our Government has no relation whatsoever to reparations payments made or owed to them.

Once these principles of the debt relationships are established and recognized, the methods by which contacts between our Government and the debtor nations may be provided are matters of secondary importance.

My view is that the most convenient and effective contacts can be made through the existing agencies and constituted channels of diplomatic intercourse. No action by the Congress has limited or can limit the constitutional power of the President to carry on diplomatic contacts or conversations with foreign governments.

The advantage of this method of maintaining contacts with foreign governments is that any one of the debtor nations may at any time bring to the attention of the Government of the United States new conditions and facts affecting any phase of its indebtedness.

It is equally true that existing debt agreements are unalterable save by congressional action.

Washington Feels Europe Will Accede

(Continued from Page 1)

action until March 4. An outgoing Executive can scarcely make commitments or get far with such negotiations.

The result now foreseen, therefore, is a continuance of talks with the debtors over easing the method of making the Dec. 15 payment with the foreign-deposit concession utilized, and any other reasonable method of facilitating the payment which can secure congressional approval.

But beyond that, while the door to ultimate revision is now held wide open by both President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt, no precise steps are foreseen before March 4. Although this delay is expected to slow down economic readjustment, an ultimate settlement is expected before the next payment date, in June, rolls around.

In retrospect, the Hoover-Roosevelt conference is seen to have produced a genuine national policy. It holds open the door of negotiation to debtors, not only for revision, but concerning the immediate payments as well.

Where They Split

And, while the outgoing Executive announced his intention of deferring future negotiations to Congress—with Congress, in all probability, rebuffing him in advance—the incoming Executive announced that such negotiations must rest in the hands of the President himself, with Congress entering the picture only for purposes of ratification.

That the Roosevelt negotiations, in the hands of the Executive himself,

Founder of Christian Science, thus setting the theme of the service to music in the lines,
"Plenty and peace abound at Thy behest,
Yet wherefore this Thy love? Thou knowest best!"

Expressions of Gratitude

In the few minutes devoted to expressions of thankfulness many speakers voiced the profound debt owed to Mary Baker Eddy for her unremitting services in bringing the truths of Christian Science to mankind.

One speaker pointed out that Christian Science had been her sole dependence in times of difficulty for more than 20 years. Another expressed gratitude for the development of the Christian Science movement lately made evident by the construction of the new Publishing House. When the meeting was called to a close by the First Reader, several persons were on their feet waiting for the opportunity to give audible expression to their gratefulness.

The service concluded with the singing of Hymn No. 374, opening with the lines, "We thank Thee and we bless Thee O Father of us all," the first verse closing with, "We thank Thee, Father-Mother, that Thou has heard our prayer."

As the service ended, a large portion of the congregation remained in their seats to listen to the postlude played by Mr. Saunier, "Grand Choeur in B Flat," by Dubois.

Roosevelt's Debt Note Is Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

conference. They have been ruled out by the terms of acceptance and the Roosevelt Administration will presumably be equally opposed to any arrangements which would permit all the debtors to unite against the United States.

Another argument advanced in favor of the diplomatic conversation method for discussion of the debt problem is that such conversations would be secret and therefore free from the influence of the unlimited propaganda which would be released if the actions of a congressional debt funding commission kept the issue sharply before the public.

The time limit stands out through these various reasonings as the central point in the Roosevelt strategy.

Means Time Gained

Refusal to go along with Mr. Hoover on his debt commission proposition means time, say the President-Elect's advisers—time to study the problem more carefully; time to let American sentiment move more quietly; time to let inflamed propaganda subside; time to use the debts as a background for concessions at the world conference, and time to let the Republican Administration keep out of office and leave both tire responsibility and entire potential credit for solution to the new Administration.

A warm reception awaited the President-Elect on his arrival at his adopted home in the South. Small groups were waiting on the roads and fields as the train approached Warm Springs. On its arrival practically the entire population of the town which gave him all but two of its votes in the recent election was at the platform to receive him.

He immediately retired to his cottage. His only public appearance to date has been at a Thanksgiving dinner given in his honor at the Central Hotel yesterday. In a short speech he praised the constructive accomplishments of the new foundation, and said he intended to visit it every November during his term of office, and at such other times as the duties of the Presidency would permit his absence from Washington.

Roosevelt Gives View

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's statement follows:

My conference with the President and with leaders of my party has been most illuminating and useful. I wish to express my appreciation of the opportunity thus afforded me.

At this time I wish to reaffirm my position on the questions that have been the principal subjects of our discussions.

As to the debt payments due Dec. 15, I find no justification for modifying my statement to the President on Nov. 14, when I pointed out that "the immediate questions raised by the British, French and other notes create a responsibility which rests upon those now vested with executive and legislative authority."

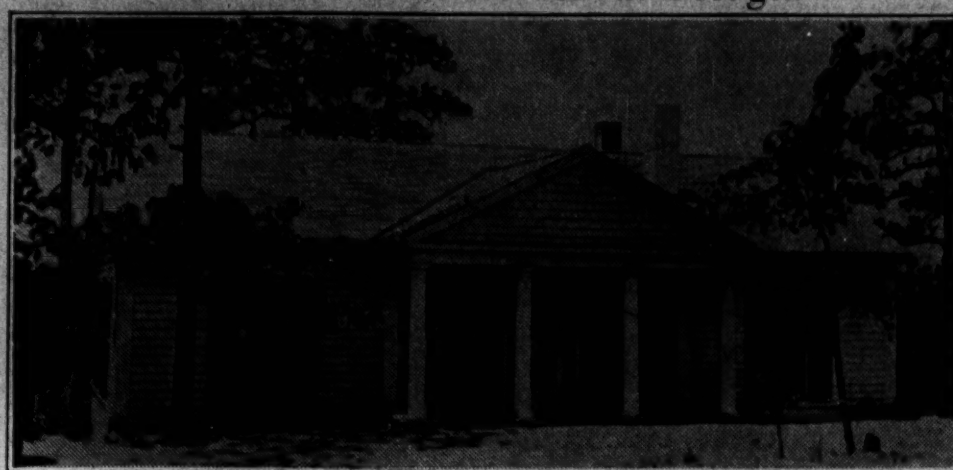
With regard to general policies respecting these debts I firmly believe in the principle that an individual debtor should at all times have access to the creditor; that he should have opportunity to lay facts and representations before the creditor and that the creditor always should give courteous, sympathetic and thoughtful consideration to such facts and representations.

A Basic Obligation

This is a rule essential to the preservation of the ordinary relationships of life. It is a basic obligation of civilization. It applies to nations as well as to individuals.

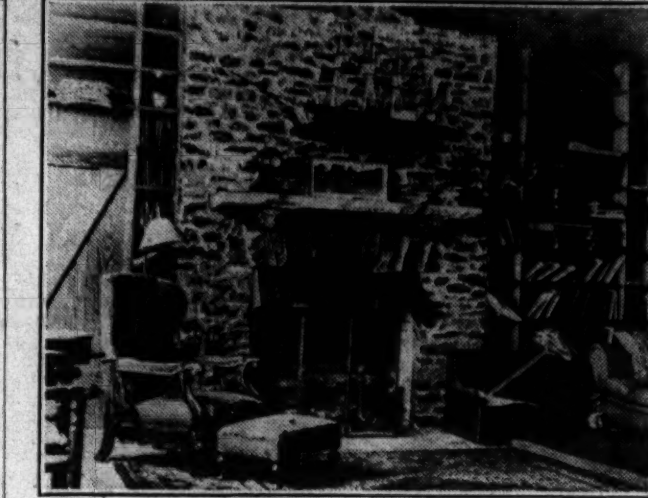
The principle calls for free access by the debtor to the creditor. Each case should be considered in

The 'Little White House' in Georgia



Both Photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

THE ROOSEVELT COTTAGE AND FIREPLACE, WARM SPRINGS



Both Photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

THE ROOSEVELT COTTAGE AND FIREPLACE, WARM SPRINGS

cannot be begun before March 4 is seen as the one regrettable feature in a situation which has otherwise developed in an entirely hopeful fashion. But even this development is not entirely impossible, through the intermediation of the delegation to the world economic conference, for which the incoming President is to take responsibility. And the chief American negotiator now abroad, Mr. Norman H. Davis, represents not only President Hoover, but has the confidence of the Democratic leader as well.

There still remains the apparent bitterness felt in Europe as a result of the refusal to suspend Dec. 15 payments. In the light of readjustment, this is expected to be minimized. And the next developments are directed straight at this obstacle, in the negotiations which will now ensue through the exchange of notes. Therefore, far-sighted leaders here are satisfied at the way events are shaping, awaiting the next opportunity to smooth relations between America and Europe, and hoping confidently that a bad corner in world relationships is being safely turned.

Hoover Debts Decision Bitterly Disappoints French Hope for Delay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Keenest disappointment is felt in France at the refusal of the United States to grant a moratorium for war debt payments Dec. 15.

The fact that a negative reply was not unexpected following numerous statements of Congress leaders, has not lessened its unfavorable impression on public opinion here. It would be grossly misleading to fail to record that the French press today raises practically a unanimous chorus of very bitter protests.

The Government's attitude has not yet officially crystallized but it is understood that M. Edouard Herriot, Premier, considers the situation to be extremely grave. His party organ today quotes M. Herriot as saying: "It is no longer a question of France alone, but President Hoover's response—more accurately, his definite refusal to consider the matter seriously involves all international politics."

It is a whole new period of negotiations which is opening, with the United States first, with Britain afterward, M. Herriot said. The Government would be able to decide on the course it is to follow only when these have been concluded. What is certain is that under the Lausanne accord, France will keep in close touch with Britain and will make its position on it followed by the British Government.

Press Seems United

There is hardly a paper in Paris today that does not say in effect,

a moratorium. That by urging suspension of all intergovernmental debts the President implicitly admitted connection between war debts and reparations. That it was President Hoover himself who, in conversation with M. Laval in 1931 recommended European nations to reach an agreement among themselves first, and then come back to the United States. That the Lausanne agreements, which were concluded in accordance with this recommendation, were made conditional on the satisfactory settlement of the debt question with the United States.

It is not only the refusal of Mr. Hoover to postpone payment of \$19,261,000 due Dec. 15, which irks the French, but the nature of the measures he proposes regarding the debt question as a whole. France's stand always has been that the basis of debt settlement should be not the capacity to pay of each nation, but the amount received in reparations from Germany. Thus the French Chamber, when the existing debt arrangement was concluded in 1929, ratified it only with the reservation that France would pay to its creditors no more than it receives from Germany. It is this reservation, which makes the French Government's actions dependent upon the desires of Parliament, that complicates the question here. A number of well-informed political observers declared that any attempt to obtain the Chamber's consent to make the December payment, would result in the downfall of the Government.

London Prepares New Note, Believing Door Still Open on Debts

By Press Wire from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The British Cabinet met today and a draft of its reply to the American war debt note is in preparation.

Both Government and best informed journalistic organs here believe the doors are still open for negotiations.

President Hoover's statement that no facts have been presented by debtor governments which would justify non-payment of the Dec. 15 payments, it is recognized, indicates a defect in the British presentment of its case which must be immediately made good.

The possibility which Mr. Hoover suggests is that necessary transfers might be made in such manner as not to endanger currencies concerned—that is, in the case of Britain, that Congress might be asked to accept payment in sterling—is being looked into but it is felt that much has still to happen before the question of payment or non-payment actually comes up.

This explains the very minor effects so far produced by the American note upon the London money market where the attitude is one merely of waiting upon events.

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INDEPENDENCE FOR SYRIANS NEXT IN ORDER

French Prepare to Give Up
Mandate—Restraints on
Extremists Needed

By SISLEY HUBLESTON
Special European Correspondence
PARIS.—The future of Syria, which was put under a French mandate, is again the subject of discussion. Sooner or later France will surrender its mandate and Syria will become independent. But the question is whether France is as yet prepared to take a step which is recognized to be inevitable. Sometimes it is argued that the decision cannot be long delayed; but there are at present protests that the time is not yet ripe.

When Great Britain concluded a treaty of alliance with Iraq, and surrendered its mandate, and at the last Assembly of the League of Nations facilitated the admission of that territory into the League, it was announced that France would behave in similar fashion in respect of Syria. It is indeed held, in well-informed circles, that Syria is more advanced than Iraq. Senator Berenger indicated at Geneva that France was preparing to treat Syria as Iraq had been treated. Clearly, then, the transformation of the status of Syria is being studied as an early possibility.

Rivalries Among Provinces
But, on the other hand, it is now argued that the problem of Syria is much more complicated than that of Iraq. The Journal affirms that at Bagdad the British "had the good fortune or the ability of instituting a single monarchic regime, which perhaps did not always permit of facile collaboration, but which at any rate constituted an effective power with which the British could negotiate. There is, in Syria, nothing which can be compared with the authority of King Faisal."

That is the essential difference. Syria is a federal organism. It comprises the Lebanon, the Djebel Druse, the Alauities, and Syria proper. All these provinces have their special needs. There are rivalries. There is a division of authority. The French Commissioner, M. Ponsot, set up at Damascus a constitutional government, but, according to the French, "the elections showed that only the action of France holds in check the extremist elements, which demand the abolition of the mandate in order to satisfy their nationalist aspirations and to give a free rein to their competitors." It is therefore affirmed that the arbitration of France is necessary, and

TOKYO TACTICS AGAIN DELAY LEAGUE PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)
Japan's contentions, declared he thought the simplest procedure would be to refer the whole question immediately to the special Assembly.

Australian Youths Seek Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Too proud to live any longer on the dote, six youths from Port Adelaide have just embarked on a thrilling river adventure in search of odd jobs. First of all they saved enough from their relief rations to provide them with food for two days. With wood picked up from ships at Port Adelaide they built a dinghy, and fitted it with a mast, bowsprit, sails, oars and rowlocks at a total cost of 5/- for copper nails. The sails were made from seven flour bags.

In addition to the dinghy, the party has two canvas canoes, measuring eight and six feet. Three of the lads will row the dinghy, and the other three will take charge of the large canoe. The third craft, holding the members of the party belong to the Port Adelaide swimming club and are used to boats.

COMMITTEE IN HOUSE TO INVESTIGATE VOTE

JONESBORO, Tenn., Nov. 25 (P)—Representative J. E. Nelson (R.) of Maine yesterday completed an investigation of the congressional election in the First Tennessee District after hearing stories of dollars for ballots and boys and girls under age getting the dollars.

Representative Nelson left for Washington late in the day to present his findings to the special House Committee on Elections. He conducted the inquiry after the committee received complaints from Mr. O. B. Lovette, who was defeated for Congress by Mr. B. Carroll Reece, former holder of the seat. Both are Republicans.

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BEER WORKERS PLAN TO KEEP OUT GANGSTERS

(Continued from Page 1)
The brewing industry, it will wreck the industry and wreck our union. The business must be operated on a high plane. Only men of good character and reputation should be permitted to have a license to operate a brewery.

HIGHWAY BACKED BY COLOMBIAN BANK

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (P)—The tying together of a highway, now under way, with a 30-mile stretch, will link Caracas, Venezuela, with Bogotá, Colombia, reducing the travel time between the two cities by several weeks.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ and WBAZ, Boston and Springfield
(900k-950k)
5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan, sketch.
5:30 NBC, Singing Lady.
5:45 NBC, "Little Blue Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Organ Interlude.
6:30 The Monitor "News the News."
6:45 NBC, Keene's Contemporary Sketches.
7:00 NBC, Howard Thurston, orchestra.
7:15 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:30 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; Willie and Eugene Howard, comedians.
7:45 NBC, Studio recital.
7:55 Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "The Voice of the Radio."
8:15 NBC, Phil Spector, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, orchestra.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:15 NBC, Armchair Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph" quartet.
9:30 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:45 NBC, Jimmie McFadden's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Concert Orchestra; soloists.
10:15 NBC, Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
10:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
10:45 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
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WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (P)—The tying together of a highway, now under way, with a 30-mile stretch, will link Caracas, Venezuela, with Bogotá, Colombia, reducing the travel time between the two cities by several weeks.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ and WBAZ, Boston and Springfield
(900k-950k)
5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan, sketch.
5:30 NBC, Singing Lady.
5:45 NBC, "Little Blue Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Organ Interlude.
6:30 The Monitor "News the News."
6:45 NBC, Keene's Contemporary Sketches.
7:00 NBC, Howard Thurston, orchestra.
7:15 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:30 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; Willie and Eugene Howard, comedians.
7:45 NBC, Studio recital.
7:55 Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "The Voice of the Radio."
8:15 NBC, Phil Spector, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, orchestra.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:15 NBC, Armchair Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph" quartet.
9:30 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:45 NBC, Jimmie McFadden's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Concert Orchestra; soloists.
10:15 NBC, Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
10:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
10:45 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
11:30 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

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Mt. Rock Fleece
Overcoats
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Ware Pratt Co.
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COMPANY
454-466 MAIN STREET
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Urn Sets
\$7.98
—\$16.50 value. Set consists of tray (without handles), sugar and creamer — beautifully made set with graceful proportions—Reliable element — and pump—Body is seamless with non-tarnishing chrome finish—9-cup capacity.

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Cleansers and Dyers
696 MAIN STREET
Dial 5-2551 WORCESTER

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Quality Work at
Lowest Prices
Associated with the following
A. P. Cleaners and Dyers in
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LEOMINSTER—17 Main Street
CLINTON—53 High Street
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MARLBORO—274 Main Street
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Coffee
Percolators
\$3.75
—\$7.98 value. Chrome finish—seamless body—cold water pump—7-cup size. The coffee is just as good—as the percolator is good looking—if made in this percolator.

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Tea Room, Candies, Ices

27 HANOVER AND 97 ELM ST.
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BEER WORKERS PLAN TO KEEP OUT GANGSTERS

(Continued from Page 1)
The brewing industry, it will wreck the industry and wreck our union. The business must be operated on a high plane. Only men of good character and reputation should be permitted to have a license to operate a brewery.

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Thanks and Giving Join Hands In Thanksgiving Observance

America Gives Expression to Its Appreciation for
Peace, Security and Confidence in Future
by Extending Aid to Needy

America gave formal expression, yesterday, to its appreciation for peace, security and confidence in the future. A more informal, but also more direct and tangible evidence of its thanks, however, was seen in efforts to make the day a reason for sincere thanksgiving on the part of the less fortunate.

Giving to others seemed to be regarded by thousands as a fit observance of Thanksgiving. Food, clothing and other necessities were distributed by individuals and welfare groups in every city where conditions have left any without sufficient means of support. None went without ingredients for the traditional feast, if it was within the abilities of the "givers" to find them.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, however, the country recognized the opportunity for concerted celebration and gave thanks in varying degrees and varying ways.

It was recalled that previous Thanksgivings have elicited from Presidents proclamations for observance based on specific reasons. In the words of Washington, Madison, Lincoln and Wilson, thanks were given for years of crises safely passed.

This year President Hoover's proclamation incorporated in it Washington's first, celebrating the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. Speaking at London, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, American ambassador to the Court of St. James's, gave thanks because Americans have "accepted the inevitable and have adhered to the orderly processes of government."

Preparing for his future tasks, President-elect Roosevelt has a cheerful holiday at Warm Springs, Ga.

Hoovers Spend the Day
In Restful Observance
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (P)—Dropping the cares of high office, President Hoover today joined Mrs. Hoover in a restful observance of Thanksgiving.

After attendance at the Foundry Methodist Church, a simple American dinner, topped by turkey, awaited them at the White House.

The afternoon was reserved for one of rest for Mr. Hoover who had asked the nation to observe the day in the words of George Washington—"with grateful hearts the many favors of Almight God."

Other figures in official Washington mostly followed suit, either here or in other cities.

New York Generous
In Providing for Needy
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Giving such as New York City never knew before featured Thanksgiving Day here yesterday. Wherever need was found, food was bountifully supplied, and thousands of homes shadowed with problems of unemployment

PARTY CONTROL TO END BLOCS IN NEXT CONGRESS

Democratic Sweep Likely
to Make Republicans
'Gag Rule' Critics

Special from Monitor Bureau.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Congressional parties are now being reorganized to meet the changed prospects of the next two years, and leaders have already reached one conclusion: party government for a while at least, will supplant bloc government. This development is not only important for a world debt settlement, but for almost every other field of constructive legislation.

The Democrats have such a clear mandate from the country for the Seventy-third Congress that no insurgent group will hold the balance of power, as formerly. Rarely in the past has a Congress been so closely balanced as the Seventy-second, in which Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, lone Farmer-Laborite, theoretically cast the deciding vote in the Senate and the Progressive bloc held control in the House.

The new Senate gives the Democrats 59, the Republicans 36, and one Farmer-Laborite, or an unassailable Democratic majority of 22; while the House gives the Democrats 313, the Republicans 117, and the Farmer-Laborites five, or a Democratic majority of 191 over the other two combined. President-Elect Roosevelt should be assured of at least two years of complete control, with the return of strict party government, which is often absent under the American separation of powers and legislative organization.

Democratic leaders of the House are already making plans accordingly. A system of iron-bound party caucuses is likely to be the first result. The caucus is one of the major means of getting party discipline, the other is the "gag" rule in committees.

As to the operation of the first party members assemble in caucus, a vote is taken on a disputed matter and this generally binds the members. It is an admirable device for shaking off the influence of lobbyists.

The second method is through committees. The old rule, in the Cannon régime, was that no bill could be presented to the House which did not get a majority report from the appropriate committee. The dominant party, of course, controls all committees and the latter can be "packed" with those who are at once most able and most zealous for party control. This is a troublesome matter like the bonus could be simply shelved in committee, much to the relief of many members who would otherwise vote for the bill against their better judgment.

Every minority party has wanted "liberalization" of rules; while most majority parties have wanted strong rules. It may be a strain on Democratic consistency, but most observers think that in the next Congress, when the sense of responsibility gives anyone fortunate enough to possess it. She looks cheerful, what is more; and a lot of persons could take a leaf from her book on that.

"I said the danger in industrial depressions is that some industrialists will take advantage of the cir-

cumstances to depress wages. Well, that's true isn't it? It's true in all wars. This is a war. In war you get some who go out and give all they have, and others who stay behind and get all they can.

"That's the way it is now. Some people, smart enough, or cruel enough, have seized on the depression to their own advantage. Short-sighted advantage because such things catch up with a person in the end. We could get this thing over, and be back in the right track if people would stop pulling and hauling, and help. I heard yesterday they were going to pass legislation in Massachusetts to protect this state against low wage industry in North Carolina. Ha! The thing is first to cast the beam out of the Massachusetts eye before you go lookin' round for the beam in the North Carolina eye."

Lady Astor fell to parrying with photographers over picture-taking. "Let me turn around; you fellows don't understand. I've got a good side and a bad one. No need in making things worse than they need be."

A telegram lay on the piano, from someone in New York who called upon her rather rudely to defend what she was quoted as having said. "Who's he? I don't have to answer him. I won't. I'll just tell you fellows what I said. You use it accurately, and that'll be the answer. I have to be careful over here."

"I don't want any members of the United States Congress comin' over and tellin' us things we know more about than an outsider could. I'm an outsider here. I can only speak of the things I know that are universal. The universal thing is to find forms that will work. We can't wait, doing nothing, for an ideal era. We must take what we have and adapt it to the moment. No country can live to itself, any more than a man can live to himself. Certainly things interlock between nations. What happens here is important to other countries. What happens in other countries is important here. We have to look at facts, and take what we can of the existing forms that have come from the past, and better them and improve them as we can, so they will work for us, in our time, and give us something to hand on."

And so Lady Astor left the house "on dozens of visits up to 5:30" with a little knot of ivory gardenias and orange blossoms on her coat.

Board Approves Modification Of Vaccination Law

Special from Monitor Bureau.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Amendment of the public health law to permit omission of vaccination of children as a prerequisite to their entering the public schools "in cases where such treatment might endanger the child's health" today has the approval of the Board of Education.

The board, in a resolution adopted on Wednesday, recommends that the Corporation Council present for introduction in the 1933 legislature an amendment to subdivision 1 of Section 310 of the public health law by adding:

"However, a child or person not vaccinated shall be admitted or received into a school in the city upon commission or officers of such city the recommendation of said board, having jurisdiction of the enforcement of this chapter therein."

The board's recommendation grew out of a case in which admission to public school was denied a child because she had not been vaccinated, although a physician had certified that it would be "hazardous" to subject her to vaccination.

PACHECO VISITS GUATEMALA
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 25 (By U. P.).—Foreign Minister Leonidas Pacheco left Nov. 22 for Guatemala City to confer with the neighboring government regarding the possibility of joint action in denouncing the Central American Treaty in 1923. The treaty provides that none of the signatory republics or the United States will recognize any Central American government obtaining office by force.

BOSTON, MASS.

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Annual After-Thanksgiving Sale

FUR COATS

A Limited Number at Great Savings

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Black Caracul Coats

Black Caracul... exceedingly smart this season! Beautiful Coats that look much more expensive!

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Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats

The deep, silky, splendidly black skins in these coats represent a fine quality! Smart and practical.

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Brown Caracul Coats

They have a lustre, a close curl, a smart style that would distinguish them even at a much higher price!

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Brown or Gray Kidskin Coats

Sleek coats... vastly smart with the suggestion of a puff in their sleeves, with small, young collars.

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Gray Squirrel Coats

An opportunity to have a lovely platinum gray squirrel with all its softness, luxury and becomingness!

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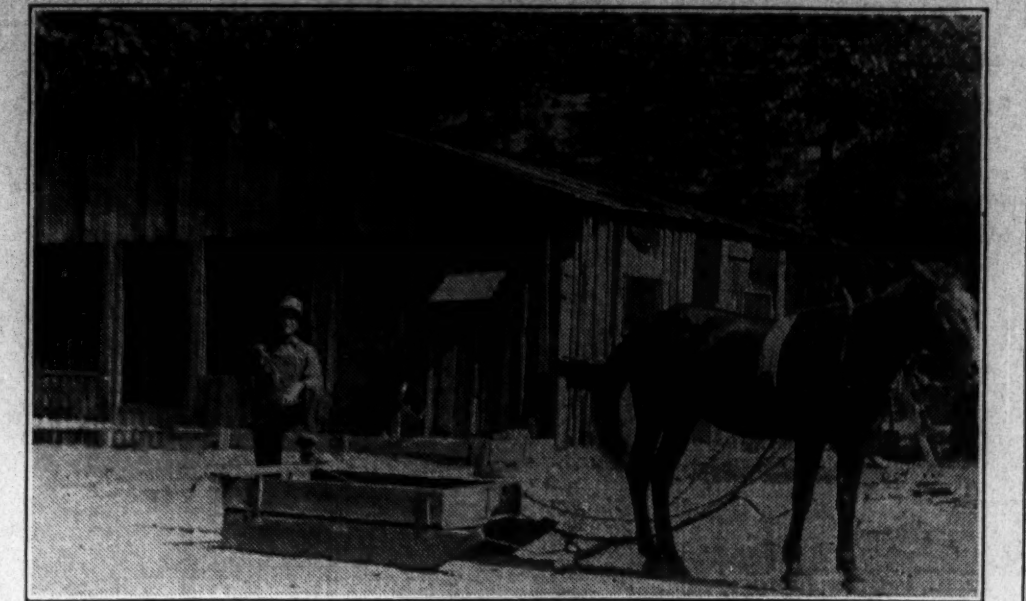
Raccoon Coats

Every skin in these splendidly made coats has been selected for its clear, dark tone!

\$168

May be purchased on our 10-payment budget plan

At Least There Are No Tires to Go Flat at Wrong Time



"GO-DEVIL" HAULS OZARK MOUNTAINS COLONY, INC., PRODUCTS

Delinquency Said To Be Decreasing Among Juveniles

Special from Monitor Bureau.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Denying reports that juvenile delinquency is on the increase, the National Education Association announced today that the results of a survey showed that the number of delinquent boys per 1000 population has decreased by one-half during the last 20 years in New York.

Investigating the assertion that youth is "going to the dogs," the association found indications that delinquency has not grown faster than the population of large cities. There were 85,000 boys brought before the courts in New York from 1902 to 1911 and only 64,000 in the decade just closed. The total number of juvenile delinquents brought before courts each year in the United States has been estimated at approximately 200,000, the association said.

The economic uncertainty and lack of control in broken homes are frequent factors in juvenile delinquency, the survey showed. Older children who are delinquent often lead younger children into crime. Neighborhoods in which the population frequently changes seem to lose these social controls which reduce delinquency, it was pointed out. Street trades and other employment of juveniles either tend to attract or develop delinquent children. Truancy at school, the committee's overt act of the potential delinquent, may arise from home or community conflicts.

Other facts developed were that there is a larger proportion of Negro children appearing before the courts than might be expected; homes in which one or both parents are foreign-born seem to supply more than their share of cases; boys who face the juvenile judge outnumber girls more than five to one.

Railways Study Cut In Passenger Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A committee of nine representing the railroads of the East, the Southeast and the West today is at work studying the feasibility of a proposal that the basic passenger rates be reduced.

The committee was appointed following a meeting of railroad presidents held recently at which means of reducing competitive waste was discussed in considering a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission that losses suffered by the roads from the carriage of passengers had to be defrayed by shippers of freight. The commission urged the managements of the lines to consider means of stimulating passenger traffic, possibly by reduction in rates.

The committee now at work on the proposal has been instructed to return definite recommendations, and should it call for a reduction in passenger rates and its recommendations be carried out, the revision would be the first in 10 years.

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Clean Rugs

for the
HolidaysMake your home cheery
with colorful clean rugs

Phone Highlands 4100

Adams & Swett
Roxbury

TODAY'S SPECIAL

Broiled fresh mackerel,
lemon butter, Brussels
sprouts, potatoes, rolls
and butter.....

15c

M-O-R-E FOR YOUR MONEY

Oklahomans Find Peace in Ozarks

(Continued from Page 1)

times they will have this winter in the long evenings around the firesides.

Find Place for Music
Two of the homes have pianos and an organ has been given to the church. With a mandolin player and a violinist in their group the colonists hope soon to have a small orchestra.

Membership in the colony is not limited to families from Tulsa, although that is where the idea originated. Any person who can fulfill the qualifications decided upon by the group may apply for membership. The colony is non-sectarian and non-political.

Applicants must be American citizens and bring with them credentials from three business men in their home communities. Upon arrival each family is furnished a home which must not have less than two or more than three rooms. It is agreed that all the men in the colony will cease other tasks until the new home is completed.

A fee of \$50 is now required of new members, but the latest member slipped in without meeting this requirement. He is Wayne Ellis Mathewson, first child to be born in the Ozark Mountains Colony, Inc.

Huge Steel Punch Bought by Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 25.—A punching machine weighing 100 tons, the first of a \$1,000,000 order given a Pittsburgh district company by the Soviet Government, will be on its way to Russia before the end of this week. Two more machines will be built.

The machine is a multiple punching device with an automatic spacing table used for punching rivet holes in structural steel for buildings and bridges. It will take its place in what is said to be the largest fabricating plant in the world. Two engineers from the George P. Thomas Spacing Machine Company, Glenshaw, Penna., builders of the device, will go to Russia to superintend the assembling of the units as they arrive. The first unit completed this week is 50 feet long and more than 20 feet high and is capable of a pressure of 2,000,000 pounds per square inch.

BOSTON, MASS.

BRING the babies
and children to
our Kiddieland
Studio. A happy,
atmosphere for photo-
graph making.Purdy
160
TREMONT ST. BOSTON

Schools Welcome Bennington Plan For Admissions

Special from Monitor Bureau.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The influence of the admissions system of Bennington College, the new college for women at Bennington, Vt., is already being reflected in widespread interest in a move to revamp college entrance requirements, according to Dr. Wilford M. Aikin, chairman of the Commission on the Relation of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Speaking at a luncheon under the auspices of the New York committee for Bennington College here on Tuesday, Dr. Aikin said the commission was about to launch a five-year experiment under which students from a selected group of schools would be admitted to colleges on the basis of school records, other evidence showing definite and serious purposes and demonstrated ability to carry on college work, instead of by passing college board examinations.

"Those who are responsible for the new secondary schools have found they must sacrifice certain ideals and compromise with certain principles in order to meet college requirements," he said. "It is impossible to make our schools what they ought to be without changing the relation which now exists between the secondary schools and the colleges." The proposed plan of admissions, which closely resembles that in use at Bennington College, aims at greater mastery in learning, more continuity, releasing creative energies, encouraging the desire to investigate and developing social responsibility, Dr. Aikin said. The commission is now engaged in selecting 25 schools in different parts of this country which are best qualified to take part in the experiment, he said.

Prof. William H. Kilpatrick of

BOSTON, MASS.

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CURTIS & POPE
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our Kiddieland
Studio. A happy,
atmosphere for photo-
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TREMONT ST. BOSTON

Teachers' College, Columbia University, declared that "the Bennington method of admitting students means, if accepted by other colleges, a new charter of freedom for secondary education. Hitherto the secondary school has not been an educative institution but a preparatory school, and therefore could not give the students of high school age the best it knew."

Finley Honored For Preaching Religious Amity

Special from Monitor Bureau.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Messages from President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt extolling the services of Dr. John H. Finley in promoting good will among religious denominations in this country featured the presentation to him of the American Hebrew medal at ceremonies attended by many distinguished persons here Nov. 22.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, presided. Among the guests were Mr. Owen D. Young, Dr. Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Bishop of New York, and Mr. Felix M. Warburg. Tributes also were received from Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Governor-Elect Herbert H. Lehman, and many other prominent persons.

"I am gratified to learn that the American Hebrew medal for the promotion of better understanding between Christian and Jew in America is to be awarded this year to Dr. John H. Finley, whose high-minded and effective service to so many causes in the public interest has earned for him a high place in the affection and gratitude of the people, and by whom this fresh honor is highly merited," President Hoover's message said.

Governor Roosevelt, in his message, described Dr. Finley's work for mutual understanding, harmony and cooperation as not the least of a long list of fine achievements in a public record of great distinction. Mr. Joseph V. McKee, acting Mayor; Mrs. William Dick Spornburg, and Mr. Charles M. Schwab were among the speakers.

ERIE RAISES FARE
NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (P).—An increase of approximately 15 per cent in commuters' fares, affecting 30,000 commuters, was announced Nov. 22 by the Erie Railroad in a circular prepared for distribution at ticket offices. The increase, which the company said was necessitated because the present tickets are being sold at a loss, will become effective Jan. 1.

BOSTON, MASS.

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CHRISTMAS CLUB
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Savings
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Club Year Begins Dec. 5

NOYES BROS.
127 Tremont St., Boston

SHEER WOOL FROCKS

\$10.75



Above: Combination dress and bolero jacket. Silk blouse top to sheer wool dress. Black, wine, blue, brown. Sizes 14 to 20.

On right: In navy, green, brown, wine with Roman stripe tie and cuffs. Misses' and women's sizes 16½ to 26½.

Mail orders filled.

Garner Still to Hold Aloof From Capital Social Affairs

Hold to Axiom 'Early to Bed, Early to Rise,' and
Mrs. Garner Will Remain Secretary

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Hostesses in the capital will have to look to other guests than the Vice-President and his wife after March 4. The Garners have announced that they will continue to hold themselves aloof from Washington social functions as much as possible just as they have done during their 30 years here.

Moreover, Mrs. Garner does not intend to give up the position of secretary to her husband that she has held all this time. She does hope that there will be more help in the Vice-President's office and her work will be lighter so she can leave the Capitol at an earlier hour in the afternoon than she sometimes has in the past.

It has become the custom for the wife or hostess of the Vice-President to participate widely in social affairs in the nation's capital, sponsoring luncheons, being guest at receptions and otherwise taking a leading part in the social whirl.

Years ago the Garners adopted the rule of early to bed, early to rise. The Vice-President-Elect will not answer the telephone after 9 p. m. He and his wife will maintain their same schedule when he enters upon the next to the highest office of the land. The social functions the Garners attended when he was Speaker of the House last year could be counted on one hand. All other invitations were answered "Speaker and Mrs. Garner regret."

One side of the question that arose with the election of Mr. Garner to the Vice-Presidency was, "What would social Washington do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 25.—Miss Emma Lowe of Mannington, W. Va., outstanding 4-H Club girl, has just been awarded a \$100 scholarship by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for standing highest in dairy herd improvement projects. The railroad has awarded 156 scholarships and over 100 winners are now enrolled as students in nine states.

BOSTON, MASS.

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Regardless of how stout your figure, we can give you graceful lines emphasizing the garment featuring curves that are so desirable today.

The garment featuring diaphragm control is excellent as an all in one garment.

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BOSTON, MASS.

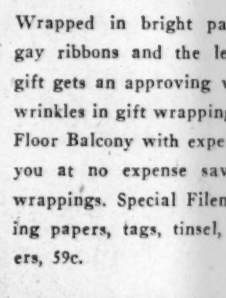
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BOSTON'S

GIFT CENTER



The LITTLE LINGERIE SHOP is open for Christmas on the street floor on Washington and Franklin Sts. It's a time saving shop—just drop in when you're passing. And a money-saving shop, because none of the silk, lace trimmed undies there cost over \$1.89.



Wrapped in bright paper, tied with gay ribbons and the least pretentious gift gets an approving welcome. Latest wrinkles in gift wrappings on the Street Floor. Balcony with experts to wrap for you at no expense save the cost of wrappings. Special Filemex box containing papers, tags, tinsel, ribbons, stickers, 59c.

And wouldn't you like a SHOPPER to help you shop—one who knows every nook and cranny of the store—where to find a woolly warm shawl—where a choice bit of jewelry may be found—where gift ideas from the whole world are? Or let them handle your entire gift list without your bothering to come in at all. Personal Service shoppers, fourth floor, Franklin, Hawley bldg.

When Shopping in Boston

If you cannot find in a current issue of The Christian Science Monitor the name and address of the advertiser you are seeking, please telephone

Commonwealth 4330
Advertising Records

Advertising Records has on file the name and address of every advertiser that has appeared in the Monitor for some time, and a record of those retailers who have recently advertised in the Monitor that they sell certain nationally advertised products. Advertising Records will gladly simplify your shopping in Boston.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS • CRAFTS • CUISINE

Home-Grown Holiday Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A day when the first feathery flakes of snow drifted lazily down from a gray sky, City Sister pulled on her warm tweed coat, tied a scarlet scarf around her neck, and headed her roadster toward the country. Ten miles out she turned into a driveway and climbed the slight hill that ended at the side of a snug little farm home.

"It's a real Christmas Card!" she said to herself when she caught her first glimpse of the evergreen trees with their clinging decorations of snowflakes, the red rose-berries hanging in clusters by the garden wall, and the patches of green grass here and there. "Looks as though Christmas had walked right up to the door and was knocking!" She laughed at her little fancy.

But once inside she found that however much it might be knocking it had not yet succeeded in making its way over the threshold. Country Sister was deep in the doormats, sitting before her desk, toying dejectedly with her pencil.

The Annual List

"Writing your life story or something?" greeted City Sister gayly. "Making my Christmas list," was the gloomy reply.

"Fine! How far along are you?" the exuberant guest inquired, unwinding the long bright scarf.

"Just exactly as far as Aunt Kate. I have her down for a pitcher. You know she has started a collection. But how I'll manage a good one this year is more than I know."

"A pitcher!" exclaimed the questioner. "Why, she has enough pitchers now to start a well-stocked shop! Why not something to put into some of those she already has? She was out looking all over town for bitter-sweet the other day, she told me, but didn't find any that suited her. Haven't you any?"

Country Sister's face brightened. "Have I?" she echoed, jubilantly. "I have a closet full of it—the finest I ever gathered." Her face sobered. "But if you really think Aunt Kate would consider that a holiday gift?"

"Well, it's something she wants very much—and something that even money doesn't seem to be able to buy her just now."

The harassed pencil drew a determined line through the word "pitcher" and substituted "bitter-sweet."

"One knotty problem completely solved," declared the scribbler happily. "Would you like to try another?"

An Ideal Christmas Gift
You Can Save Money with an **Ezy Slide Pressing Cloth**

Specialty treated—No Scorching or Sticking. No Wasting of Iron. Press the clothing of all the family with the ease of a professional tailor. Use any kind of iron.

50c

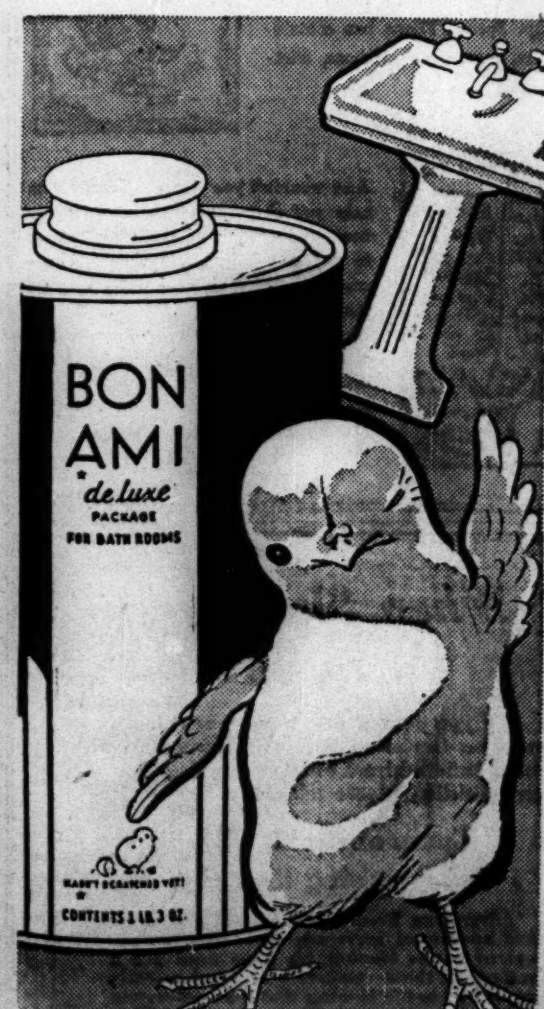
Dealers and Agents Everywhere
EZY SLIDE PRESSING CLOTH CO.
317 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

America's Most Popular Sheet—AND WHY!

"PEQUOT wears so well!" say thousands of housewives, explaining why they prefer Pequot sheets. Other reasons why snowy whiteness—easy laundering—smooth, soft, inviting "feel." Pequot is the most popular brand of sheets and pillow cases in America: Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.



SMART INDEED . . . is this NEW



rich black and gold package, designed to ornament as well as clean your bathroom. And in it, the best cleanser for bathtubs, sinks, tile, mirrors. Ask for the DE LUXE PACKAGE of BON AMI.

For kitchen and general cleaning, the regular Powder and Cake packages are still available.

"Haven't Scratched Yet"

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

iously. "Wait a minute! Wait a minute!" she laughed. "You know I'm beginning to have a few bright ideas of my own. Why shouldn't I include jams, and fruit juices, and honey? What about bunches of dried sage, and mint. And some catnip for Mother's Persian cat? Why couldn't I make some little puddings when I bake our large ones? How about popcorn and apples? Wouldn't someone even like a pound of fresh yellow butter, or a dozen or so of eggs, or a roll of Jack's marvelous sausage?"

"They would indeed!" agreed the instigator of all this jolly plotting. "They would not only like them, but they would be pleased beyond measure with your rare good judgment in sending them something different from the usual run of gifts. Do you know?"

"I know one thing," interrupted Country Sister. "I'm going to get up to the point of enthusiasm where I can't keep from writing funny little verses to go along with all these things, even if I am no poet. And here's another idea I have. I'm going to cut out colored advertisements of vegetables and fruits to paste on my wrappings. I'll paint some tin cans to use instead of boxes and tuck tiny pine cones under the strings, and—"

"Well, I simply must be running along home," City Sister interrupted. "I've had a wonderful day!" And she took herself off, scarlet scarf, tweed suit, happy face and all, out into the evening dusk.

Nosing the car into the driveway, she stopped abruptly and called back with a laugh. "If my name is on your list, send me one of those big yellow pumpkins here by the fence. Scoop it out and fill it with a little of everything—sort of a Cinderella affair, you know!"

The gate, and Country Sister watched it disappear down the road, the scarlet scarf flying gayly out behind, for all the world like a length of Christmas ribbon.

Wide Margins

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE while ago I was in a newspaper office, and the editor handed me a manuscript which he said he would like to have me glance at. He said that he would like to read the manuscript because he knew the writer and was sure that it would contain valuable material, but, he said, "I just cannot bring myself to the task of going through it simply because it has no margins."

As I looked at that manuscript and compared it with others on which wide, white margins had been left, for notations and corrections, I understood how that editor felt. It would have been a perplexing task to read the manuscript which had no space between lines, and very little on the edges of the pages. And so the manuscript, accompanied by a rejection slip, would probably be returned to the writer.

When I had entered that editor's office I had felt much hurried; it seemed to me that, on that day, one engagement was following another one so rapidly that none of them could be satisfactorily completed. I had voiced something of that feeling to the editor, who, by the way, is a benign gentleman who never appears to be hurried, and who, in spite of a seeming leisurely method of working, accomplishes more of real importance than any other person whom I know.

When he handed me that manuscript the business which had been the object of my call had been finished. I was eager to be on my way. But the editor had been nice to me, and since he seemed ready to want me to look at the manuscript, I was glad to. He took it from my hands in a moment and said, "All right, my dear, now you may go—but don't forget the margins."

An unusually delicious whipped cream is made by adding to the whipping cream a number of marshmallows, cut in small pieces, whipping all together and then setting it in the refrigerator to become cold.

4 JIG OF THE WEEK PUZZLES \$1.00

The most interesting and entertaining jig saw puzzle you can buy. Every puzzle an interesting picture 19 x 15 inches cut into from 124 to 126 intricate pieces, a most intriguing way to spend an evening. Every puzzle means hours of amusement for yourself or the whole family. A new Jig of the Week is issued every Wednesday. Subscription price, 25 issues, \$2.50, or 4 puzzles mailed at once for \$1.00.

Christmas Special
A most welcome Christmas gift that will afford hours of entertainment. Orders sent to University Distributing Co. for Christmas mailing, and held for Christmas mailing. Send in your list with personal card, we do the rest. REMEMBER—Four 250-piece puzzles \$1.00.

UNIVERSITY DISTRIBUTING CO.
DEPT. A, 141 BENT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

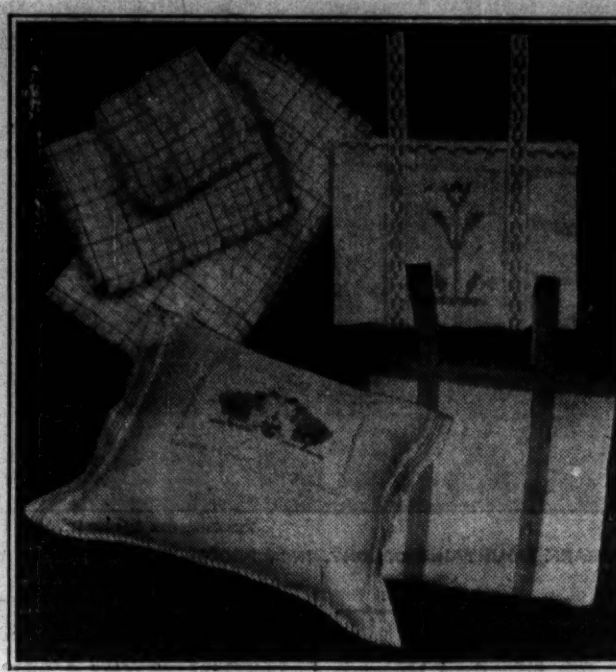
Vermont MAPLE HEARTS

The famed maple flavor is storied in this delicious smooth and tasty confection, mailed fresh daily from the heart of maple land. 1 lb. 8 oz. net in a dainty packed "Maple Heart" of natural wood. Good-tell of gift atmosphere . . . unique in flavor and look.

GIFT Sap Bucket

Just the right touch for those "remembrance" names on your list. Novel for bridge party or prize. We mail to your list. \$1.25, postpaid (West of Miss. R. R.). Buckle, Buckle! The famous Vermont Bridge is featured. Write for price list of pure Maple Syrup, Sugar and candy confections.

Maple Grove Confectionery, Inc., Route 14-C, St. Albans, Vermont



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
All These Articles Are Made From Kitchen Toweling. This Goods Has Real Artistic Quality and Offers Excellent Opportunities to Make Attractive Objects for Ten Cents or a Trifle More.

Fancy Work and the Kitchen Towel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN who make their own holiday gifts are alert this year for inexpensive materials on which to exercise their skill and ingenuity. This is the kitchen towel's opportunity! Humble but indispensable, usually unnoticed, this Cinderella of household linens

has a character and beauty in its honest fabric which wins instant recognition when transformed into an artistic and practical shopping bag, a luncheon dolly or a sofa pillow.

Its rough, loose weave is well adapted for embroidery either with cotton or wool, but if you do not wish to put much work on it, the woven border can be an effective decoration. The two methods are shown in the two bags illustrated, one of which is embroidered in cross-stitch in green and orange, while the other uses the border for a trimming which has a tailored effect. Each bag is made of a single towel.

For the embroidered bag, a towel 33 x 18 inches with borders only on the sides was used. The borders are trimmed from the edges, and are not used. A piece 20 inches long is then cut from the main part of the towel, and the remainder is cut into four strips crosswise. Sew these strips together at the ends for the straps, using two strips for each strap and sewing them at both ends, so as to make a circle. Then embroider them, turn the edges under and stitch close to each edge on the machine and finish underneath by hand.

Embroider the design on the 20-inch piece, then run a little tuck about two inches from each of the long edges, stitching it on the machine on the right side. Double the piece across in the middle and stitch the sides together, forming the bag. Line with satin and overhand the top of the bag and the lining together. Turn the edges beyond the tuck, inward in a fold and catch the corner to the bottom of the bag. Slip the straps over the bag and catch them at the bottom and edges with strong thread.

This pattern, with the straps going clear around the bag, is much more durable than if the straps were sewed to the side of the bag as the weight of the contents is carried in the straps as in a sling, instead of being carried by the bag and pulling it away from the straps. The bag illustrated is stiffened at the top edge with two pieces cut from a yardstick, inserted between lining and outside. Whalebones can be used if preferred, or the top edges can be left unstiffened, as was done with the other bag.

The other bag was made from a slightly larger towel which had a yellow border at the ends as well as the sides. To make it, trim the borders from the sides and make the straps of them. Cut a piece about 12 inches long from each end of the towel and sew them together, the seam forming the bottom of the bag and the end-borders coming at the top edges. The piece from the middle of the towel is cut in two, and half is used to make the inward-turning fold at each side of the bag, the seams where the folds join the front and back being finished with a row of machine-stitching on the right side. This corresponds to the little tuck that marks the edges of the front and back of the embroidered bag.

These bags could be made with one side longer than the other and turned over in a flap, with the straps omitted, and would serve as a Pullman pajama-case, or the like. The luncheon set is made of red-and-white glass toweling, bought by

the yard. It consists of 13 pieces, a runner 37x17, six place-dolies 12x17, and six napkins 13x13. A row of machine-stitching with white cotton thread is run around each piece, the width of one square from the edge. Just inside of this, and also in a pattern of squares in the corners, black embroidery cotton is run in tiny stitches by hand. The edges are fringed up to the machine stitching, which is practically invisible and keeps it from fraying further.

The pillow is made from one 10-cent towel 30x18½ inches, with borders on the sides only. The towel is cut across the middle and the cut edges hemmed like the ends. Then the top and bottom are whipped together with heavy embroidery cotton on the hemmed edges, and the bordered edges are closed with long running stitches of the same cotton.

The pillow illustrated is of grayish-white toweling, the border is blue, and the embroidery is cross-stitch in two shades of blue with touches of red and green.

For the Cake Box

Lupe's Pecan Cake

The following cake recipe is the delight of a young Mexican serving maid who thinks no holiday or special occasion properly appointed unless graced by what her mistress has renamed Lupe's Pecan Cake.

Cream together
½ pound butter with
1 pound sugar. Beat each 6 eggs separately for five minutes and add. Sift
3 parts of flour with
1 tablespoon baking powder,
2 nutmegs (grated) and
1 tablespoon cinnamon. Add the flour alternately with
½ cup orange and lemon juice combined. Add
½ cup dark molasses into which has been beaten
2 level teaspoons soda. To the combined mixtures add
2 pounds of seeded raisins
½ pound shelled and chopped pecans and
½ cup crystallized orange peel sliced thin. Line an angel food cake pan with buttered paper and bake the cake in a slow oven for 3½ hours. (Many prefer this pecan cake, which keeps well, to fruit cake.)

Tomato Spice Cake

Cream
½ cup butter and add slowly
1 cup sugar. Add
1 cup tomato soup and
2½ cups flour sifted with
½ teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon and
1 teaspoon allspice. Then add
½ cup walnuts and
½ cup raisins. Mix well and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) for 45 minutes.

English Soda Cake

Mix
2 cups flour
½ pound raisins (preferably seeded)
½ pound currants
½ pound brown sugar
½ pound candied orange peel
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon ground ginger
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
½ nutmeg grated or
1 teaspoon grated nutmeg.
Warm
2 tablespoons butter a little and add 2 eggs well beaten and
¾ cup sweet milk, then add to dry ingredients. Beat well and bake at least 1 hour in loaf pan in oven about 350 Fahr. The trick in this cake is to put the candied peel through the food chopper, as the flavor then permeates the cake thoroughly. One may double the recipe, making three loaves, two large and one small. The cake should not be eaten for at least a week.

Frosting
Cream
1 package cream cheese. Add slowly
1½ cups confectioners' sugar and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat until light and fluffy.

Citrus Confections
Grapefruit Peel
Slice
Grapefruit skins from which the pulp has been removed. Cover them with
Cold water, bring them to a boil and

For the Cooky Jar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ginger Creams

Cream together
2 cups brown sugar and
1 cup melted lard or butter. Add
1 teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon cinnamon,
2 teaspoons ginger, and
1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in
1 cup boiling water. Mix with
1 cup New Orleans molasses, and
5 cups flour.

Drop from teaspoon on buttered tins; bake from 10 to 12 minutes 450 degrees Fahrenheit. Frost with
½ pound confectioners sugar, mixed with
1 egg white and
2 tablespoons cream.

Fruit Drops

Cream together
2 cups brown sugar
1 cup butter, and add
3 beaten eggs. Add
1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in
1 cup hot water. Mix with
3 cups flour, in which have been dredged
1 cup raisins, and
½ cup nut meats.
Drop from teaspoon about two inches apart on buttered tins. Bake 10 to 12 minutes 450 degrees Fahrenheit.

Coconut Oatmeal

Cream together
1 cup shortening,
1 teaspoon salt,
2 cups white sugar, and
2 eggs. Add
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in
10 tablespoons sour milk, and
2 teaspoons cinnamon,
1 teaspoon cloves,
1 cup shredded coconut,
2 cups oatmeal and
2 cups flour.
Drop from a teaspoon about two inches apart on buttered tins. Bake 10 to 12 minutes, 450 degrees Fahrenheit.

Delectable Cookies

Cream
½ cup shortening. Add
2 cups brown sugar
2 cups white sugar, and
1 cup sweet milk
3 cups flour sifted with
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 teaspoons baking powder. Add
1 cup raisins. A change may be made by omitting the spices and adding a teaspoon vanilla and 1 cup coconut. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) from 18 to 20 minutes.

Caramel Crisps

Cream together
¾ cup of shortening
1 teaspoon of salt, and
2 cups of brown sugar. Add
2 beaten eggs
1 teaspoon of cream of tartar
1 teaspoon of vanilla,
1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in
½ cup of hot water.
Mix with
4 cups flour. Drop from teaspoon two inches apart on buttered tins. Bake from 10 to 12 minutes, 450 deg. Fahr.

Citrus Confections

Grapefruit Peel
Slice
Grapefruit skins from which the pulp has been removed. Cover them with
Cold water, bring them to a boil and

cook gently 20 minutes. Pour off the water and repeat the process twice. For a measure of skins add the same quantity of Sugar. Dissolve sugar in ¼ as much water or grapefruit juice. Add peel and boil until all the sugar sirup is absorbed in the skins. Roll each piece in granulated sugar and place the pieces on waxed paper until they are cold.

Orange Marmalade
Slice very thin and remove seeds from
1 orange
1 grapefruit
1 lemon. Cover them with three times their own bulk in water. Let them stand over night. The next day boil them 10 minutes, and again let them stand over night. The next morning add measure for measure of sugar, and boil thick. Pour into glasses and cover with paraffin.

The Recipes

on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Important Notice
We learn from Miss Farmer's School that some of our readers are still sending their inquiries concerning recipes direct to the school. May we emphasize again that all communications concerning recipes and menus published in these columns and all submitted manuscripts are to be sent to The Christian Science Monitor, care of the Women's Department.—Editor.

Convenient, Useful, Christmas Gift
\$1.00 delivered in U. S. A.
300 sheets in colored wall pocket.
MRS. L. T. STEVENSON
135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

For Skin Loveliness
EGYPTIAN FACE BONICA not only cleanses and promotes a youthful skin texture, but it is ideal for a dry, itchy, or irritated skin. It is a most refreshing and refreshing. No more blemishes!
Large bottle \$1.00 Trial size 50c
Laura Jane Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHELLED PECANS
Prepaid Anywhere in U. S. A.
3½ lbs selected pecan pieces \$1.40
10 lbs selected pecan pieces 4.00
2½ lbs large pecan halves 1.40
10 lbs large pecan halves 5.00
2 lbs giant pecan halves 1.60
10 lbs giant pecan halves 7.00
2½ lbs shelled almonds or walnuts 1.50
10 lbs shelled almonds or walnuts 5.30
FRANK SPRINGER
Station A, San Antonio, Texas

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Sounds like a full meal!
Creole Rice Cakes
made with RUMFORD



HERE'S another New Use recipe in which Rumford plays an important note. Try it and see how it fills the role for a hearty—and tasty—luncheon dish.

CREOLE RICE CAKES
4 slices bacon, chopped 8 cups rice, cooked
8 tablespoons chopped onion 1 cup flour
8 tablespoons chopped green pepper 1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 teaspoon salt 1 can tomato pulp
½ teaspoon pepper
Fry the bacon crisp leaving the bacon fat in frying pan. Chop bacon and add to onion, pepper and rest of ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Fry in the bacon fat as pancakes.

Send for your copy of the new, free book of 64 every-day New Uses for Rumford. And get Rumford today from your grocer. Prove to yourself that this exceptional all-phosphate baking powder is a value unequalled at any price.

THE RUMFORD COMPANY, Executive Offices, RUMFORD, N. H.

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Whittemore's FRIENDLY SHINE SET



WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE HOME FORUM

An Elm Tree

ON A May day fifty years ago a samara was blown from a fountain-shaped elm that stood by a highway; and, flitting impishly to one side and the other, finally lodged in an angle of a rail fence a hundred feet back from the road. The little half-inch package, containing a potential elm tree, became firmly stuck between two dried leaves. Rain beat upon it and embedded it in the soil. Warmth and moisture unfolded the cotyledons at its heart and a seedling sprang up.

Safely guarded by the crooked elbow of rails, the seedling grew to a slender shaft that topped the fence. The farmer, coming with his bush-scythe to cut down the growth that lined the fence, noticed the ribbed leaves of the treelet and said: "That's a nice little elm-um," and spared it.

The soil was deep and well watered, and in time the slender shaft grew to a point where it divided into two flaring arms. It took on a vase-like form. Its two main branches bent away from each other in graceful arching curves; its upper branches spread into pendant, feathery plumes. The tap-root struck down for moisture. The lateral roots gradually threw up buttresses like guy-ropes to steady the tree against the winds that tore across the fields. Its bark grew darker, rougher, and more firmly ridged. Purple against a wintry sky with myriads of tiny blossoms before ever a leaf was seen; pale green in April when, evenly folded, the young leaves emerged from the bud; a plummy mass of foliage in summer; a radiance of pale gold in autumn; and in winter a strong yet delicate outline against the sky—the tree manifested its inherent beauties season by season. An oriole hung its cradle in a pensive branch, and the young elm tree had come of age.

In the presence of the elm, the life of the field and the farm went through its seasonal cycles. The farmer planned his cornfield, hoad and harvested his corn, and after him planted, hoad and harvested. A little girl whose sunbonnet had hardly appeared above the tall grass when she first came bringing her father's lunch basket sat with her lover under the elm, then drove off with him one day along the highway, and came back years later to show her children where bird's-foot violets blossomed on the hillside above the cornfield.

All the time the elm was growing taller and stouter of girth, and its branches were dropping more benignly. Its wood was hard, so hard that once, in its earlier days, the farmer and his hired man had come with ax and wedge and considered it earnestly. The farmer would have cut it down, but the wife had need of good stout fence posts that

would not rot in the ground, and second because he had no liking in his cornfield for the lengthening, ever searching roots of an elm tree. But the hired man, himself like a crooked old quince bush, was fond of the tree. In summer he timed his going home to supper by the length of its shadow. In late winter it was a pretty sight, he thought, when the field was still a stretch of white but the bare branches of the tree had warmed into purple with their early blossoming, and made promise of spring flowers. None of this did he exactly put into words, but he reminded the farmer that down in the swamp were white cedars which, after all, made better fence posts.

Besides, he added, "I doubt if this ax has got the right kind of an edge on it."

So the elm tree lived on.

It saw some changes in the life that passed along the highway out there, beyond its stately parent tree. Through the avenue of elms planted in a double line two miles long, by some remote benefactor, there once passed, when our elm tree was young, a coach drawn by four horses, all furnished with drums, trombones, clarinets and bugles, and on the sides of the coach were placards urging the election of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

The elm tree had added ten years' growth to its girth when more young men came down the highway singing: "There's a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." They had on blue uniforms, which they changed to khaki en route to the scene of the Spanish War.

Twenty years later still more young men in khaki swarmed along the road on great motorbikes, bound first for an encampment fifteen miles away, and then for France.

In the meantime the traffic on that highway had been revolutionized. About 1900 curious "gas-buggies" began to appear, making the farmer lift his head to stare after them; and soon, in more graceful and speedy forms, supplanting horse-drawn vehicles. A new kind of bird flew above the elm, and also drew the farmer's gaze until wondrousness staled the sight.

Like changing uniforms and changing vehicles by land and air were the changing pastimes of children who came to play in the field. The little girl of early years had coasted in winter along its crusty surface on a sled that was day and short—and slow. Her own children, coming for winter holidays, brought racers that were fast and long and arrowlike. Then, one winter, there were no sleds at all, but a crowd of youngsters who sailed, pole in hand, down the field and out of sight, on slender skis. Yet with all these surface changes the life and the scene around the elm tree remained fundamentally the same. Silently the tree grew to a height of nearly sixty feet, and with its soundless expansion its beauty increased.

Then, one day, the Treeman came. On the first day the Treeman looked critically at several trees—kneemen of the elm in the angle of the fence. He measured, took notes, he consulted some sort of specifications. He squinted skyward, as if mentally photographing the shape of each tree; he examined bark, leaf and twig.

The next day he came again, this time with the farmer. They went directly to the tree by the fence. The Treeman gave a last comprehensive survey, handed the farmer a cheque on the spot, and said his men would come the next morning. Then the two went off, the farmer with a backward gaze at the tree and a comforting look at the cheque. Next morning there was a cataclysm. Men came with spades and dug around all the roots of the tree. They wrapped the roots in burlap. They brought a short, squat truck of enormous strength; and, when at last the tree was unearthed with infinite caution, and the experienced use of mysterious winches, they lowered it to the truck with its body-top extending far beyond the tail light—almost sixty feet of prostrate elm.

Then the workmen bound the tree with more huge pieces of burlap. They laced the trunk with ropes in beautifully-fashioned, intricate design. Back and forth, meticulously, like huge spinning spiders, they wove a web of cordage around the roots of the prostrate tree, like its swathed rootage was like a single, huge, smooth cylinder. The branches, too, were roped into their smallest possible circumference.

After that came the journey. It was a journey by night when there was little traffic, and the journey was by special permission of the authorities and limited to the early morning hours between two and five.

First, there was the careful exit from the field, with prodigious gesticulations and warnings to the driver, then the difficult turn into the highway; and, after that, the slow, awe-inspiring progress through country and town. Sparse travelers on the road that early morning were startled by the length of the mysterious turn-out, by the huge up-edged circle of burlap enveloped roots, by the dark, swaying mass of leafage protruding far in the hindmost tip, and the groaning and sighing with which the tree protested at its ravishment.

At this moment the tree, safely placed—burlap, ropes and all—stands lovely and secure at the end of a long avenue of elms. It has proved fit successor to the tree that stood in its place until an ice-storm destroyed it. After fifty years spent by a fence between a cornfield and a pasture, where cows and horses, woodchucks and orioles were its companions and field flowers grew between its buttressed roots, the transplanted elm now rises where long-legged schoolboys sprint by on their way to Chapel or Commons, and sunlight filters through immovable leaves, upon mellowed brick.

W. K. R.



Winter in Norway: From a Lithograph by Professor Olaf Willums

Lines From "John Underhill"

He cheered his heart as he rode along
With screech of Scripture and holy song.
Or thought how he rode with his lance
By the Lower Rhine and the Zuider-
land.
Till his wood-path grew to a trodden road,
And Hilton Point in the distance showed.
He saw the church with the block-house high,
The two fair rivers, the flakes thereby,
And, lacking to windward, low and
The little shallow from Strawberry Bank;
And he rose in his stirrups and looked abroad
Over land and water, and praised the Lord.
Goodly and stately and grave to see,
Into the clearing's space rode he,
With the sun on the hill of his sword in sheath,
And his silver buckles and spurs beneath,
And the settlers welcomed him, one and all.
From swift Quamepan to Gonic Fall.
And he said to the elders: "Lo, I come
As the way seemed open to seek a
Somewhat the Lord hath wrought
By my hands
In the Narragansett and Netherlands,
And if here ye have work for a
Christian man,
I will tarry, and serve ye as best I can."
—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.
"Poems."

Mr. Lincoln Reads Aloud

Mr. Seward expressed the very highest opinion of Mr. Lincoln as a politician. Indeed, I think it must be conceded by all who had intimate opportunities to study that remarkable man, that Mr. Lincoln was the most consummate politician that this country has yet produced, except, perhaps, his great rival, Stephen A. Douglas. . . . To the unobservant he appeared to lead, whereas he only followed. He had an unerring and rapid perception of the popular will, and the policy which from time to time adopted was but the crystallization of that will.

Mr. Seward told me the story of the Emancipation Proclamation, and, as he related it, it was strikingly illustrative of this characteristic of Mr. Lincoln. Months before it was issued, it was the subject of constant discussion at the meetings of the Cabinet. Day after day the most earnest and acrimonious debates took place in relation to the propriety or impropriety of the President issuing such a proclamation. Although an attentive listener to these discussions of the Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln did not take an active part in them. So much was this the case that several, at least, of his advisers were very uncertain as to what his ultimate determination upon the subject would be. So bitter did the controversy grow, that it resulted, after a time, not only in a breach of personal, and to some extent even official, relations between certain of the Cabinet officers, but eventually even in a prolonged discontinuance of Cabinet meetings. During the interregnum matters which had been usually discussed and disposed of at such meetings had to be settled by inter-departmental correspondence. One of the other Secretaries, with the obvious purpose of annoying—I use a mild word—Mr. Chase, addressed several very important official communications directly to me, ignoring the head of the Department.

This condition of things lasted until one day Mr. Seward received an autographic letter from the President requesting him to attend, without fail, a meeting of the Cabinet which he proposed to hold

WINTER has become a formidable rival to summer, not only from the tourist's point of view but also from that of the artist. There are painters and etchers who may even be said to specialize in winter. This does not apply to Professor Olaf Willums, who only occasionally finds his fancy drawn to wintry motifs. Yet Norway has become famous and valleys are snow-decked and pines and birches are gowned in purest, daintiest white, under a sky of clear pale blue.

In Professor Willums's lithograph "Winter," snow there is in plenty on the low land, but winds have whirled it off the topmost ridges and from the boughs of the leafless trees. In their stark blackness they stand out in contrast to the almost bridal aspect of the landscape. The mountains of the Trondelagen ridge seem to brood under the weight of the sky which is heavy with snow still to fall.

The tiny village nestling in the low land is typically Norwegian. To the right there is a glimpse of the fjord, flowing in from the sea, whilst the water to the left is that of Lake Rovandet, a cruising ground for boats in the summer and a highway for horse and sledge in the long winter months. The Norwegians are keen skating enthusiasts and several tiny figures can be discerned in the front enjoying this seasonal sport.

Professor Willums, whatever medium he may choose for his motifs, understands to the full how to exploit its possibilities. He has several lithographs to his credit, and one feels that in his print, "Winter," the stone has admirably responded to his mood.

Susurro

Breath o' the grass,
Ripple of wandering wind,
Murmur of tremulous leaves:
A moonbeam moving white
Like a ghost across the plain:
A shadow in the wood;
And high up, high
From the cypress bough
A long, sweet, melancholy note.
Silence
And the topmost spray
Of the cypress-bough is still
As a waftlet in a pool:
The road lies dusky bare;
Still are the tremulous leaves.
Scarcely a last ripple of wind,
Scarcely a breath of the grass:
Hush! the tired wind sleeps;
Is it the wind's breath, or
Breath o' the grass.

—PIONA MACLEOD, in "Hills of Dream."

Le Ministère de la Guérison

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA Science Chrétienne, dans laquelle revit la guérison chrétienne des premiers siècles du notre, dérive son autorité de la Bible, qui nous enseigne essentiellement que Dieu est la seule cause et le seul créateur, et qu'il n'y a en dehors de Lui ni vie, ni vérité, ni réalité. Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), écrit par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons sous la rubrique marginale "L'Infinitude de Dieu" cette affirmation évidente en soi (p. 267): "La totalité de Dieu constitue Son unité. Nous lisons en outre à la page 469: 'Nous ne pouvons avoir qu'un Entendement, si celui-ci est infini.'"

Le ministère pratique de la guérison en Science Chrétienne éveille l'humanité et lui permet de mieux reconnaître que Dieu renferme tout; il prouve aussi la compréhension de Dieu exclut toute croyance à Son contraire, c'est-à-dire aux manifestations physiques de péché, de maladie et de mort. En Science Chrétienne, le mal sous toutes ses formes est écarté comme n'étant qu'une illusion, un phénomène du sol-disant entendement mortel ou d'une erreur se trompant elle-même. Or les péchés du monde est le but essentiel de la Science Chrétienne; elle a cependant pour effet immédiat l'augmentation des circonstances et l'augmentation du bien-être général. La vérité, comprise et appliquée selon la Science Chrétienne, agit comme loi d'annihilation sur l'erreur de tout genre. En nous donnant l'interprétation spirituelle de la vie, elle corrige les théories matérialistes de l'existence mortelle communément acceptées par les hommes. La Science Chrétienne ne fait point acceptation de personnes. Elle est impartiale et ne connaît pas les barrières de classe, les distinctions raciales ou confessionnelles. Tout individu est spirituellement capable de comprendre Dieu et de refaire Ses idées. Chacun possède le droit inaliénable d'avoir accès par la Science Chrétienne à l'Entendement infini et à tous les biens. Demeurer consciemment dans cette "retraite," c'est se priver "de l'ombre du Tout-Puissant" et jouir d'une protection complète à l'égard du mal.

Quitter les anciens points de vue, ou la croyance au bien et au mal, pour entrer dans la perfection de la conscience spirituelle, nécessite un grand changement de pensée. Ce changement implique littéralement une nouvelle naissance, une réforme spirituelle; il inclut l'admission que la prétendue force physique n'est ni un pouvoir indépendant, ni un facteur divin. En adoptant ce point de vue, la Science Chrétienne dépouille la matière de toutes ses fausses prétentions et l'oblige à céder à la compréhension du fait que Dieu est l'unique législateur.

Les mortels n'acquiescent pas en un instant l'autorité spirituelle que Jésus exerçait et qui lui permettait de dire à un aveugle: "Recouvre ta vue," de telle sorte que cet homme pouvait voir à l'instant. Toutefois Mrs. Eddy, à la page 322 de *Science et Santé*, insiste sur le fait qu'il est "fort important—en vue de l'immense travail à accomplir avant que ne puisse venir cette reconnaissance de la Science divine—d'orienter nos pensées vers le Principe divin, afin que la croyance finale soit prête à se défaire de son erreur." Cette préparation s'opère actuellement, et l'accomplissement de la Parole divine transcrite par Saule devient chaque jour plus proche: "Tout genou fléchira devant moi et toute langue me prètera serment. On dira de moi: La justice et la force sont à l'éternel seigneur. A lui reviennent, couverts de honte, tous ceux qui étaient irrités contre lui."

Le réel Monnet commence avec le receipt of the parcel from the Dutch grocer. He himself at the end was covered with the colour prints of his early works. If Monnet's achievement is capable of being summarised in a single sentence, it is that he used a great Asiatic style and translated to speak most contemptuously of all the early works. If Monnet's achievement is capable of being summarised in a single sentence, it is that he used a great Asiatic style and translated to speak most contemptuously of all the early works. If Monnet's achievement is capable of being summarised in a single sentence, it is that he used a great Asiatic style and translated to speak most contemptuously of all the early works.

Artists do not collect pictures any more than writers form libraries; but both like to possess the few works which help them to practice their art. Nearly half a century later, an observant writer visited Monnet at his country house at Giverny and carefully noted the paintings in the house. Downstairs the walls of the living-room were covered with the colour prints of Hokusai, Korin, Hiroshige and other Japanese masters. Upstairs, in Monnet's own room, were a good many pictures by his friend Cézanne, whom he admired above all his fellow Impressionists. Of earlier masters the writer noted one Corot and four Jongkinds. There were no other pictures in the house.

The real Monnet begins with the receipt of the parcel from the Dutch grocer. He himself at the end was covered with the colour prints of his early works. If Monnet's achievement is capable of being summarised in a single sentence, it is that he used a great Asiatic style and translated to speak most contemptuously of all the early works. If Monnet's achievement is capable of being summarised in a single sentence, it is that he used a great Asiatic style and translated to speak most contemptuously of all the early works.

The Healing Ministry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, the revival of primitive Christian healing, derives its authority from the Bible, whose essential teaching is that God is the only cause and creator, and that outside of Him there is no life, truth, or reality.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, writing under the marginal heading "The infinitude of God," makes the following self-evident statement (p. 267): "The allness of Deity is His oneness." Again on page 469 she states, "We can have but one Mind, if that one is infinite."

The practical healing ministry of Christian Science is awakening mankind to a fuller appreciation of the all-inclusiveness of God, and it is proving that an understanding of Him excludes all belief in His unlikeliness, even the physical evidence of sin, disease, and death. Every appearance of evil is rejected in Christian Science as an illusion, as a phenomenon of the so-called human mind, which is synonymous with self-deception.

While the main purpose of Christian Science is to take away the sins of the world, its immediate fruits are improved conditions of general well-being. Truth, when understood and applied according to Christian Science, operates as a law of annihilation to error of every kind. It imparts a spiritual interpretation of life which corrects the prevailing materialistic theories of mortal existence. Christian Science is no respecter of persons. It is impartial, and knows no barriers of class, creed, or color. Every individual possesses the spiritual capacity to understand God and to reflect His ideas. Each has the inalienable right of access through Christian Science to infinite Mind and to all good. To dwell consciously in this "secret place" is to "abide under the shadow of the Almighty" and to enjoy immunity from all evil.

Snowfall

Now at the end of this dark day
That held silence and lowering skies
Close to its down-cold, bleak hills—
Comes this hurrying surprise.

Snow-white leopards surging together,
Beating with paws padded and furry,
From innumerable caves
Sweep the hills in tumult and flurry.
What kingdom shelters these white pards,
These creatures soft, gentle and bold
Crowding at gate and door
With frosty breath so sweet and cold?

RUTH LANGLAND HOLBERG.

Moments of Triumph

In the corner of a railway carriage a small child sat, a look of beatitude on her round pink face. The sun pouring through the glass struck bright lights in her fair curls. Unconsciously she touched the hair with her finger and smiled. The pounding wheels seemed to her enmeshed arms to be galloping to the refrain: "It's going to come off! It's going to come off!" She was with her mother on her way to a city hairdresser to have her hair shorn; and, in consequence, she was blissfully happy.

Later, perched in a barber's chair, enveloped like a small cocoon in a large white wrapper, she sat very still and solemn. Occasionally she peeped shyly at herself in the large mirror and the tiniest smile flickered over her face. Methodically the scissors snipped off one bright lock after another. "There," she said, "it's done. The barber, facetiously, 'they're all off but this one. Shall I leave you that?' 'Oh, please, no,' the child replied anxiously; 'please cut that 'n' off, too.' No one but herself knew that, when she was older, she was going to be a sailor. And whoever saw a sailor with ringlets!

At last she was finished, head trimmed as close as a little boy's. The hairdresser whipped off the wrapper, whisked round her with a brush, and she put her straw sailor hat on again. It was now much too large, so that it slipped about on her head and crushed down her ears. But what did she care? The despatched curls were off, off, off.

Home again, she could hardly wait to climb the nursery stairs, but at last she reached the door and bursting in shouted: "Nurse! Nurse! Look everybody! It's off."

The oars creaked rhythmically, as the ferry boat pulled out into the stream and made for the other side of the river. A sight-seer family party were taking a guest to see the wonders of the neighborhood, and today's expedition was bound for the Castle crunched in the cleft of the huge rock. The children were enchanted and trailed their hands in the bright water, "ughing" when the waves of a passing steamer made the ferry boat bump with a great splash. The grass looked very green when they landed and the rock very black and monstrously high. A little awed, they passed the sentry beside his box and began to climb up. Ahead of them a lady and two boys were being shown round the armory. Perfunctorily the lady was listening to the recital of the soldier who rattled off the history of the Castle and dangled on various weapons from time to time holding one out for closer inspection. The heart of the little girl in the party behind nearly stood still when the soldier handed an old-fashioned rifle to one of the boys. "If only—" she thought.

A soldier advanced, saluted, and their own tour of inspection began. There was thunder in the little girl's ears as her party set off. She hung back a pace or two, a square little figure, in her red jacket, a man-of-war cap tipped forward at the correct angle on her round cropped head. The soldier turned round and caught sight of her. Good-naturedly he held an old blunderbuss out toward her. "Perhaps the young gentleman would like to fire it," he said.

In order to depart from one's present standpoint of belief in good and evil, and enter into the perfect state of spiritual consciousness, a great change in thought is to be wrought. This change literally involves a new birth, or spiritual reformation, and includes the recognition that so-called physical force is neither an independent power nor one of God's agents. From the Christian Science standpoint, matter is stripped of all its pretended claims and is compelled to yield to the understanding of God as the only law-giver.

The spiritual authority exercised by Christ Jesus, which enabled him to say to a blind man, "Receive thy sight," so that he immediately received it, is not gained by mortals in a moment. Mrs. Eddy insists, however, on page 322 of Science and Health, that "it is highly important—in view of the immense work to be accomplished before this recognition of divine Science can come—to turn our thoughts towards divine Principle, that finite belief may be prepared to relinquish its error." This preparatory process is now in operation, and each day brings us nearer to the fulfillment of the Word of God as spoken by Isaiah: "That unto every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear. Surely, shall one say, in the Lord have I righteousness and strength: even to him shall men come; and all that are incensed against him shall be ashamed."

Since the beginning of human history the chief stumblingblock to spiritual progress has been the tendency to judge according to outward appearances, rather than according to the spiritual understanding that God is the only cause. We owe gratitude to Mrs. Eddy more than to anyone since the time of Jesus for having uncovered this error and for having discovered the scientific method of correcting it. Mrs. Eddy bases her teachings on those of the Master; and she says (Science and Health, p. 138): "It was this theology of Jesus which healed the sick and the sinning."

Inasmuch as correct practice must always be based on correct theory, it is vitally important that the Science of Christianity shall be understood. When divine Mind is understood as the only motive power of right thinking and acting, it becomes natural to expect health rather than sickness, and to rely not at all on so-called material remedies, but, rather, to depend entirely on the presence and power of God. Divine Love, according to the Scriptures, never fails; and this fact, when once seen and demonstrated, banishes the suggestions of fear and establishes that peace which passes understanding. The healing ministry of Christian Science is steadily annulling the effects of the false belief in "original sin," and it is realizing "the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Real Threat to Radio

THE consent decree handed down by a Delaware court breaking up the so-called "radio trust" might be likened to Napoleon's capture of Moscow, only to find it stripped and desolate. The long-sought dissolution of the Radio Corporation of America-General Electric-Westinghouse combine is achieved, but when examined it means little. Its main value is in the light it throws upon a great change in the radio field, revealing a potential threat which calls for serious consideration.

In the first place, radio is not a single industry, but two related industries, namely, radio-casting, or the sending out of programs, and the manufacture and sale of receiving sets. The various R. C. A. activities which brought the Government down upon it were concerned primarily with manufacture. Broadcasting was at first only a "feeder" part of the industry, used for stimulating set sales. And the present suit was originally pushed by independent set manufacturers.

But today we find that the various charges of refusal to license, followed by highly limited licensing with excessive royalties, have long since been only history, with the R. C. A. glad enough to license almost anyone at a fair royalty. And the radio set business has become just another manufacturing industry.

But broadcasting! Today it waxes fat on profits which have steadily increased while other businesses have seen decreases. The tail of the radio dog has grown to be much bigger than all the rest of the animal. Here is a business made to order for monopoly. Opening the licensing gates may have flooded the market with radio sets made with little profit, but the natural limitations of the air channels insure high restriction on broadcasting.

We thus have the paradox of the Government prosecuting a receiving set monopoly suit while actually enforcing the inherent monopoly of air waves and thereby insuring a profit for the broadcaster. It would naturally be assumed that this rare privilege would at least entail a generous license fee to the Government, but the fact is that a broadcasting license costs nothing, while the cost of administering radio, estimated at nearly \$500,000 yearly, is borne by the taxpayers.

But this is only a small part of the extraordinary picture which radio-casting now presents. Not only is this highly protected, inherently monopolistic industry endowed with such ample government grants, but it is in the position to unduly influence the very Government which brought it into being.

Let us consider the recent political campaign. Radio was touted as the great new interpreter of politics to the people. Senator C. C. Dill of Washington, noted radio leader, called it part of a justly famed "free press" system. The fact is that the political parties paid for their radio time at regular commercial rates, just as though beans or motorcars were being advertised, and to the tune of \$2,500,000. Indeed, there were no favorites—except that the wealthiest fellow got the most air time.

With the political parties probably still owing the broadcasters most of the \$2,500,000, the possibilities of a powerful radio-casting lobby at work in Washington, waving unpaid bills in the faces of politicians and demanding further favors for the already deeply entrenched, government-aided, profit-making groups in chief control of radio, are available to anyone's imagination. Nor are those possibilities limited to the present situation. The dangers of mixing commercial radio and politics go beyond one election or one party. This threat to a vital avenue of public discussion completely overshadows earlier threats of monopoly in the receiving set business or the dissolution of the R. C. A. and its allied interests.

Of course, it is to be hoped that the radio-casting networks will keep completely out of the political picture and the politicians out of the radio picture, despite their natural attractions for one another. But it behooves every citizen to be on the alert to see that no element of possible abuse is allowed to creep into a structure which has such a wonderful potential future as a distributor of education, culture and wholesome entertainment.

Back to the Boulevards!

PARIS is endeavoring to revive the magic of the boulevards. It is taking section by section and organizing fêtes. Brilliant illuminations and a resplendent display are making of each strip of these great arteries in turn the center of sight-seeing throngs. The boulevards are to live again in all their glory.

Yet the old inhabitants of Paris shake their heads sadly. The boulevards, they say, are not what they used to be. Perhaps they never were. Perhaps nothing was ever what it used to be—or what it seems to be in retrospect. The old inhabitant, who regrets that he cannot find the past in the present, and who loves to descend on the past to the detriment of the present, can easily find an older inhabitant who will inform him that the real days were those which preceded the imagined past of the merely old inhabitant; and the older inhabitant, in his turn, may meet the oldest inhabitant, who will assure him that he too is mistaken, since he never knew a still earlier day before decay had set in.

Thus Paris is tormenting, or entertaining, itself with those comparisons which, we are assured on high authority, are odious. The boulevards have undoubtedly changed. But whether they have changed for the better or for the worse is a matter of opinion that can never be conclusive, since it is based on distorted recollections which alter the whole perspective. It is like the perpetual controversy as to whether childhood is better than youth, and youth than maturity—a controversy which draws its chief nourishment from such matters as the largely subjective goodness of pumpkins, pies that mother used to make, or the equally subjective misery of unsolved problems of arithmetic.

All that can really be said of this new Parisian cult of the boulevards is that the boulevards of yesterday and of today are different. Certainly they are not so fashionable. Fashion, like the course of empire, seems always to move westward; and it moved along the boulevards from the Place de la République to the Opéra, and then to the Madeleine, and finally, by the Rue de la Paix and the Rue Royale, to the Champs Elysées. But if fashion has moved westward, the boulevards remain, more populous and popular, more cluttered with shops and cinemas, more encumbered by crowds and vehicular traffic.

Let us, while applauding the initiative of those who would revive the glories of the boulevards, take the boulevards for what they are now, and not what they once were. We have, indeed, despite this fondness for the past, no alternative, and what applies to the Paris boulevards has a pretty general application.

Saturday Schools for Adults

THOUGH Junior looks forward to Saturday as a school holiday, his parents may soon look forward to it as a day of study. The United States Office of Education has proposed that elementary and high schools throughout the country should be opened Saturday for adult attendance. The purpose would be to afford adults opportunity for free instruction in subjects which might broaden their interests, increase their vocational efficiency, and acquaint them with the best in literature.

There are 247,289 elementary and high school buildings in the country, valued at \$5,221,056,063, with equipment totaling \$460,848,776. While these schools are supported by all the citizens, only those with children in school get a direct return from the investment. It is estimated that there are almost as many adults as children who need or who desire instruction in the elementary subjects. In addition, there are many ambitious people who would like to enroll for cultural courses but who have neither the time nor the inclination for attending night school. Availability of Saturday day schools might present the matter in a wholly different and in a most attractive light. Then, too, the unemployed form a prominent group that would appreciate and profit by such an opportunity of instruction.

With millions of adults eager to resume or review their formal education, and with the teaching staff, buildings and equipment ready, the public schools may find many reasons for embarking on Saturday education. Moreover, since it is probably only a matter of time before the five-day week becomes nation-wide, there is the point to consider that the Saturday school plan fits in harmoniously with the increased leisure attendant on the shorter working week.

To the worker, one day of study might lend new interest and enthusiasm to his five working days. To the unemployed, it might mean the difference between utter discouragement and renewed hope.

Must Democracy Be Costly?

SCARCELY a month goes by without the news of a ministerial crisis, directly provoked by the national finances, in one, sometimes two, and occasionally three European countries. Always it is explained that the Government has been unable to balance the budget, and figures are produced which show at what an alarming rate state expenditure is rising.

There are, it is true, many reasons for greater spending. Social services and the general level of comfort have been improved. There are, besides, debts and pensions for which the war is responsible; and it is admitted that the upkeep of armies and navies has become onerous.

Yet when we see that in several cases state expenditure has, even after allowances are made for depreciated moneys, doubled in amount since 1914, it is obvious that in addition to the more accidental circumstances a definite underlying cause for the constant progression exists.

That cause is indicated by certain political thinkers in one word: democracy. The parliaments are said to have misconceived their functions. Originally intended as a control of, or even a check on, expenditure, in most countries they now demand more and more expenditure, seemingly without regard to the available resources. Frequently the politicians shortsightedly consider how they can best please their electors, and without thought for the ultimate consequences they practice a system that has been harshly, but not altogether unjustifiably, described as mass bribery.

If taxation trends continue as in the past, it will not be long before some country demands from its citizens half their incomes. Obviously, there is a limit to the possibilities of state expenditure, and it may be that the limit is nearly reached. Taxation beyond a certain point yields diminishing returns, and that point has been attained in more than one European country.

It has been proposed that parliaments should be subjected to a law forbidding them to pass bills involving expenditure without at the same time providing the corresponding receipts. The public would in this way be made aware of the price of benefits, doubtless desirable but often unduly costly; and Parliament itself, furnishing the antidote to its demagogic appeal, would think twice before

presenting measures of social amelioration accompanied by measures of taxation.

On some such lines a remedy is doubtless to be found. To blame democracy is wrong; all that should be blamed is a particular conception of parliamentary functions which can be changed.

If democracy is to survive the attacks that are thus made upon it, it would appear desirable that parliaments should impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinance. It is a question of changing the rules in the light of experience.

Parliamentarism, as such, is an indispensable institution in the modern world; but it should realize its defective handling of public finances, and if it is unable, in present conditions, to keep down expenditure and taxation, it should, by various limitations and by obligatory reference to technicians, compel itself to return to its proper functions of checking and controlling the unconsidered use of public money.

Beer, the Panacea

SERIOUS Americans, concerned over such trivial issues as recovery from present economic conditions, balancing the national budget, extending adequate relief to the unemployed and settlement of the war debts problem, have overlooked the transcendently important question of beer. Evidently Congress, too, has been misled by the efforts which have been made to educate the people on what have appeared to be grave questions of public policy. It has had a rather silly notion that its chief concern at the coming short session will be successfully to patch the holes in the budget and otherwise promote a return to prosperity. It has been mistaken. Bringing back beer must be its first concern.

Beer is the remedy for rents in the budget. Beer is the leader that speedily will bring bright gems of prosperity out of the slough of unemployment. Beer is the liquid gold that will flow throughout the length and breadth of the land and carry contentment to impoverished treasuries everywhere. Beer will carry food and clothing to the needy and speed up the wheels of idle industries. Beer will raise the prices on farm products and send an automobile and a radio to every home. Beer will stabilize the credit situation and start hoarded money into free circulation. Beer will lift the mortgage on the old home, pay the taxes, paint the house and supply the children with college education.

And besides all these important functions, beer will do such little odd jobs as fill the coal bin, sew on the buttons, patch the trousers and darn the socks. How foolish of millions of people to think that beer is an unnecessary element in a progressive civilization and incapable of furnishing the panacea for all its economic ills!

Winter in Reverse

THAT felicitous story-teller, Mr. Anonymous, whose anecdotes and sayings have a way of penetrating with incredible speed into a million offices and homes, has of late been spinning a tale of a city man who hurried away from his desk to seek the solitudes of wood and lake. One morning a traveler along the trail overheard a verbal commotion, and on investigation discovered the city man sitting on a log. "No, no, positively no," came the words in a high, resolute voice, with no audience in sight. "What's disturbing you?" queried the passer-by. "Nothing at all," quickly answered the city dweller. "I'm having a grand time. You see, I'm a yes-man on my vacation."

However unbelievable such products of a nimble fancy, the point needs to be made that the art of a decisive negative offered by the minority is too much neglected today in the thoughtless, thunderous affirmations so glibly volunteered by the majority.

Such a commonplace as the approach of winter is sufficient to prove the desirability of throwing "yes" into reverse on occasion. One poet sings of "melancholy days, the saddest of the year," and another adds the adjectives "dismal," "desolate," "bleak," so that winter soon becomes synonymous with faded hopes and curtailed enjoyments. Someone should cry "No" to such aspersions. Winter presents as much beauty as balmy spring and opulent summer—in some eyes probably more.

Tossing boughs charcoaled on the screen of a sky powdered with snow, the wind crooning at the eaves, a fire blazing on the hearth, make a picture worth the painting, and alongside of it may be listed warmth of comradeship within the walls of home, a greater consideration for the comfort and happiness of one's fellows, the invigorating touch of change and anticipation, all of which probably are withheld from the man who says that winter offers little allurements, little opportunity for resourceful and zestful living. Winter need not—indeed, for many does not—connote boredom, drabness, but instead proffers a daily invitation to find happiness and good cheer while the blizzards blow.

Editorial Notes

It is assumed that the schools of microphonics now coming into being will instruct also in the niceties of broadcasting so that the actor in the radio drama shall turn, without rustling, the pages of his extemporaneous speech.

Maurice Dekobra, said to be the world's wealthiest writer, had all his manuscripts returned during fourteen years before the first was accepted. Some say he became rich by selling the rejection slips as old paper.

"Everyone who knows Irishmen likes them," says the Prince of Wales. And his ability to endear himself to his father's various peoples would indicate that there is in the author of the above observation rather a marked Celtic quality.

The announcement that France, Great Britain and Germany have formed an "economic consortium" brings to attention considerably more than just a new phrase.

Uneconomic economic nationalism seems to fall in the same class with uncivil civil war.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Advertising of Smoke and Drink—Some Senators of the Past

I HAVE suggested more than once that if the people who are trying to legalize the sale of liquor succeed in their purpose, their good faith should be tested by the demand that they accept legislation prohibiting the advertisement of intoxicating beverages. With one accord they all say that they are urging the abolition of the prohibition law in the cause of true temperance. All right. Let us give them credit for good faith. But true temperance will not be achieved if the sellers of intoxicants are allowed to do what the tobacco, and particularly the cigarette manufacturers, have done in the last two or three years in the way of forcing their products upon the people.

In a recent number of Editor & Publisher, I find an advertisement intended to emphasize the great value of advertising for people having goods to sell. In big black type it announces: "THE WHOLE FAMILY TAKES TO SMOKING—VIA THE NEWSPAPERS." It goes on to announce that the whole family are buying things to smoke, and that they are sold in most of the half million grocery stores and in nearly half a million other stores patronized by the family. Drug stores alone sell tobacco products to the amount of \$120,000,000 per year, and every second retail store sells something to smoke.

This glorious success of the advertising profession in persuading a large part of the population, and particularly women, of the desirability of puffing a noxious weed, sets a record which the advertisers of liquor will strive hard to equal. If, as is now the purpose, the brewers get beer declared nonintoxicating, there is no reason why it should not be sold in every second retail store, nor any legal obstacles to prevent that happy condition in which the whole family will take to drink. Be quite sure that the brewers will want to sell all the beer they possibly can, and the advertising agencies will want to handle all the advertising they possibly can.

The combination will be a sinister one. And the result is likely to be a widespread and terrifying increase in drunkenness. If Congress is going to be sufficiently deferential to the brewers to legalize their product, it at least would better protect the American family by a distinct prohibition of the advertising of liquor.

Reading Isaac Marcossion's life of David Graham Phillips the other day, I came upon an interesting contribution to present-day political discussion. As everyone knows, we are continually invited to consider the decadence of the United States Senate. No statesman as great as those of forty or fifty years ago are now supposed to sit in that august body. And why? Because the direct election of United States senators has given the people, rather than the state bosses, the selection of senators, and the people choose second raters.

I have no purpose of defending the present personnel of the Senate. There are in it big men, and little men, as there have been always in its history. But in the life of Phillips I find that he was commissioned in 1905 to write a series of articles on "The Treason of the Senate" for Hearst's Magazine. The particular figures picked out for his exhortation were Senators Depew, Aldrich, Gorman, Spooner, Bailey, Elkins, Knox, Foraker, Allison and Platt—gentlemen of very unequal intellectual ability, but nevertheless pretty high types of the American statesman.

All were elected by state legislatures and they constitute much of the group whose eminence leads our present-day reformers to demand the repeal of the direct election system and the return to the earlier practice. But at the moment when they were in office they were so low in the estimation of a certain part of the public that a literary man was hired to denounce them as traitors, and the magazine publishing his articles was warmly commended for public spirit. The public opinion aroused by denunciation of this very group was dominant in the determination to elect Senators by direct vote of the people. Would a like wholesale denunciation of the leading figures in the Senate today be received with equal approbation?

I knew more or less intimately all of that group save Elkins and Gorman. They were hard-handed men, no doubt, and not wholly blind to the need of a larger personal income than senatorial salaries provided. But they were useful public servants, and I firmly believe animated by patriotic impulses. Intellectually I think they were an extraordinary body. Looking back upon them today few people would consider the title of Phillips's articles justified. Perhaps thirty years from now few Americans will look upon the present contempt for today's Senate as any more justifiable.

Books of Current Interest

Crusading With Mr. Chase

A New Deal, by Stuart Chase. New York: Macmillan, 32.

MR. STUART CHASE is, I think, the most stimulating writer on economic subjects in the United States. Four years ago we used to hear a good deal about the "New Era." It petered out with the speculation in Wall Street. But it is not a mark of a real new era that such a writer as Mr. Chase should be read as zealously as any novelist? True, there are several noneconomic reasons for his vogue. He has a scintillating pen which can strike off an amusing sentence at the average rate of one a page. He makes the path to economic understanding much less stony than the orthodox economists.

He also has a habit of going around the bramble bushes of economic phenomena ("we shall drop this founding on the academic doorstep, ring the bell, and beat a hasty retreat") and of keeping his exposition suspiciously clear of qualification. But there is nothing "thin" about Mr. Chase's books, and, moreover, they are animated by a high and serious purpose, the sight of which one is not allowed to miss for all the sprightliness. Truly Mr. Chase's following is a sign of very hopeful times.

On economic diagnosis Mr. Chase professes no original thinking. He leans heavily on other writers, notably Mr. J. M. Keynes, and his service in this connection is his aptitude for putting their ideas in a very readable setting, punctuated with flashes that occasionally lighten up an entire concept, the explanation of which in the hands of other writers would entail pages of verbiage.

But, unlike his mentors in diagnosis, Mr. Chase is the crusader rather than the expositor. Throughout his book he keeps dinging the question in our ears: What is an economic system for? Taking the orthodox definition of the present system that it must earn a profit, he says that, in view of this aim, "it becomes an industrial whirlpool, throwing out a certain amount of goods and services as a by-product, but susceptible to stoppages, reverse twists, and even completely draining out." That is not Mr. Chase's idea of what an economic system should be for. He looks to the time, already made possible by machinery, when it can make the production of things for our material wants, "if not a

minor, at least a subordinate, consideration." He says:

More important will be the problem of how to live; how to use fruitfully one's leisure time; . . . how to educate; . . . how to develop the arts; how to get the most out of life. These are the real problems of a civilized people who have yoked a billion of mechanical horsepower. To go on stumbling through economic pits and mires, under a sky recurrently black with the horror of insecurity and even starvation, is tragic and needless waste.

So Mr. Chase is the sworn foe of rampant individualism. The state should be endowed with the power to steer us to the goal which he sets for the economic system. Though the provision of material wants would be the function of highly developed and all-pervasive planning, Mr. Chase's creed, nevertheless, is collectivism with a difference, for he takes sharp issue with the Marxian program in the matter of ownership. He says:

I agree with Socialists in preferring to see the people own the chief means of production. But the title to a factory, important as it is, matters far less than the running of that factory. I believe that industry can be managed in the public interest without necessarily revolutionizing the status of the legal title. Fifty years ago this statement would have been nonsense. Today, in an economy of potential abundance, it is a working hypothesis.

It is this difference, coupled with his belief in the power of education in achieving the end he seeks, that enables Mr. Chase to wind up his book in the company of Mr. H. G. Wells, and to make his philosophy little different from that of Mr. G. D. H. Cole.

With much that Mr. Chase says there will be general agreement. Events in the last few years have shown how easily profit can degenerate into profiteering. The specific solutions that he proposes, however, are fitted out with too many alternatives to be capable of examination. Should a state be so empirical as he suggests—going in for the trial and error method on a grand scale until it hits upon the right solution? One doubts it. But if we can get the change in thinking that Mr. Chase predicates, namely, a social answer to the question, "What is an economic system for?" then all else, economically, will be added unto us.

H. B. E.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

As Seen From Turkey

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Seeing the American racketeer system from a distance, it has occurred to us over here that one of the steps which has not been tried to combat this evil is the European check-up system (such as the French identity cards), whereby a record is made of each individual's place in the community and the nature of his activities. One advantage would be the prevention of those engaged in underground activities from moving about unknown from city to city. But a far greater advantage is the obvious one that it would help decidedly those trying to locate racketeers whose names are unknown, but who are the cause of great financial loss and waste. Such a minute inspection of each man's work should lead to the uncovering of graft, and the money thus saved could make the system self-supporting, give jobs to many unemployed, and aid distinctly in bringing greater safety to society. MRS. CHARLES E. O'NEIL, Istanbul, Turkey.

Leaving Fear Out of the Budget

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: So much is now heard regarding hard times that it might be helpful to tell of the experiences of one family so far during the so-called depression. This family has gone through reverses common to thousands of other families of moderate income, including nearly a 40 per cent reduction in salary and, for over a year, an increased load at home due to the necessity of providing shelter and sustenance for relatives.

In line with the reduced income, the family budget was adjusted to eliminate all wasteful expenditures and to use the salary checks to the best advantage without depriving the family of purchases that would be made under normal conditions. It is interesting to note that there was no thought of hoarding or depriving themselves of purchases when the cash was available, and that assistance was obtained from unexpected sources. For instance, a home had been purchased in 1930 under a two-

year contract lease. In the early part of 1932 a letter was received from the builders of the home advising that the lease could be extended to four years. This has permitted a temporary reduction of 20 per cent in the monthly payments.

To give an illustration of one of the purchases, when the company employing the husband put on a selling campaign among its employees, it was decided, after careful consideration, to purchase an electric refrigerator on the installment plan. A simple calculation revealed the monthly expense would be a few dollars more than the ice bill and that, in addition to the convenience and other features of electric refrigeration, the purchase would be a good investment, as the refrigerator would be paid for in less than two years, and after that the only expense would be the cost of operation. Fear was not permitted to govern the decision and influence them to "wait until the depression is over."

Another expenditure included a 1400-mile journey by rail for the wife and child to the home of the husband's parents. This trip was made possible because of the low railroad excursion rates.

Another problem was what to do with the old car, which was sadly in need of repair. It was felt something had to be done before the anticipated yearly vacation trips could be undertaken. A survey of the used car market revealed many bargains, and a change was made shortly before vacation time and the 2000-mile trip completed without mishap. These two trips, though not expensive, in a small measure helped the railroad, used car dealer, gasoline stations, barbecue stands, hotels, etc.

In addition to these items, other demands from church, home and community were met, and as a result this family believes it has done its part so far to rise above the depressing limitations trying to beset the forward march of civilization today. It is thought that if every family would eliminate fear and be governed now by the same attitude toward expenditures as in normal times, we would very soon find normal times at hand. L. E. M., Cleveland, Ohio.